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MILITARY PERSONNEL GET 75.6 PERCENT SALARY RAISE

PY252302 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2132 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Oct (NA) -- Reliable sources have reported that military personnel on active duty will receive a 75.6 percent salary hike as of 1 October 1982.

This salary hike will be applied to the salaries in effect in August this year and it will include the 17.1 percent hike granted earlier for October. However, this hike will not include the 1,400,000 pesos granted in September. This means that the salaries in effect in August will be increased by 75.6 percent and the above-mentioned general increase of 1,400,000 pesos will be added to the result.

With this increase, the monthly salary of a sergeant major of the army will be 15,850,000 pesos while a lieutenant colonel will make a minimum of 28,000,000 pesos.

This is the third salary hike which military personnel have received since Gen Reynaldo Bignone took over as president of the nation in July this year. The military men received a 23-percent average salary hike that was given to public servants as of July and the 1,400,000 pesos raise implemented between August and September.

It is still unknown if military personnel will receive the raise which public servants will receive in November and December this year. Public administration workers will receive a 10 percent hike in November and a 9 percent hike in December.

The salary of a military man consists of a basic salary and additional allowances like, for example, hazardous duty pay.

The salaries of military personnel lost ground before the rising cost of living due to the salary freeze instituted by the liberal former Economy Minister Roberto Alemann.

CSSR TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES 23 OCTOBER

PY251417 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1551 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Oct (NA) -- A CSSR trade delegation will negotiate here the purchase of meat and wheat and will also discuss the supply of elements for the enlargement of the Lujan de Cuyo distillery [destileria] plant in Mendoza, (Vladimir Horak), director of the CSSR Foreign Trade Ministry, reported here today.

(Horak) arrived at noon today in Buenos Aires accompanied by seven experts who will take care of purchases and of the eventual supply of material to the Government Oil Deposits [YPF]. (Horak) noted that although the CSSR is not considered "a traditional buyer," he intended to "study the situation" for concluding purchases of meat and wheat.

He also noted that exporting countries "offer credit because without it one cannot negotiate" and expressed his confidence that Argentina will give such a credit to conclude the purchases.

Commenting on the fourth stage of the YPF distillery in Lujan de Cuyo, he said: "This is an export item in which we are interested."

(Horak) said: "We are already working on the third unit and expect to conclude negotiations on the fourth unit of that plant, [word indistinct] as stipulated in the treaty signed in Prague last month." He said a member of his delegation is a buyer of manufactured leather and "will contact Argentine exporters."

OFFICIAL IN CHARGE OF UK INTERESTS INTERVIEWED

PY230131 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The news department of Radio Nacional has talked to David Joy, adviser to the British Embassy while it was still operating in our country and currently in charge of British interests in Argentina, with residence at the Swiss Embassy.

We asked him about the exact number of British citizens who returned to their country.

[Begin recording] [Joy] There were very few. [Words indistinct] perhaps several hundred people. I suppose they left temporarily, many returned after the conflict. [Words indistinct] some left and later returned. But I cannot give you figures.

[Question] But why did Argentines have problems with their passports and why were some of them not even allowed to enter Great Britain during the conflict?

[Answer] I am not aware of the existence of such a problem. A few cases may have happened, but I have not heard about any Argentine who was not granted a visa to enter Great Britain. And the same thing happened here. No Britisher trying to enter Argentina has been denied a visa, although there may have been delays.

[Question] I suppose you must keep in touch with British citizens in Argentina. What is their main concern?

[Answer] They would like to see bilateral relations become normal as soon as possible.

[Question] Are they concerned over their personal security?

[Answer] I don't think so, I have been treated very well here. Argentine officials have provided us with full protection and I believe that, except for unpredictable attacks, Argentines are gentlemen and they will treat us well.

[Reporter] This has been a relay from Ezeiza airport. [end recording]

UN DELEGATE CHARGES BRITISH HARASSMENT

PY252015 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1910 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, 25 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Argentina today charged that Great Britain carried out 17 harassing operations last month against Argentine fishing vessels in the South Atlantic.

In a letter submitted to the Security Council, Argentina's permanent representative, Carlos Manuel Muniz, stated that British military helicopters overflew the vessels 17 times between 10 and 18 September.

Muniz states that all these incidents occurred outside the so-called protection zone that has been arbitrarily and unilaterally established by the Government of the United Kingdom. The zone, which was established by Great Britain after recovering the Malvinas Islands from Argentine troops in June, covers a radius of 150 miles around the islands.

Great Britain has based helicopters and airplanes on the Malvinas since the end of the 2-month war with the purpose of reinforcing an order that prohibits all Argentina vessels from entering the zone unless they have prior authorization.

MANEUVERS WITH BRAZIL STAGED IN SOUTH ATLANTIC

PY230241 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Bahia Blanca -- Brazilian Navy ships under the command of Capt (Geraldo Alao de Quiroz) are arriving at the Puerto Belgrano Naval Base. The vessels will participate in the Fraterno IV maneuvers together with Argentine Navy units. The maneuvers are scheduled to take place from 24 to 29 October in the South Atlantic. The Brazilian vessels are: The frigates Independencia and Niteroi, the destroyers Rio Grande do Norte and Mariz E. Barros and the submarine Tonelero.

The Argentine force, which will be under the command of Capt (Gustavo Ricardo Grundlager), will be made up of the destroyer Santisima Trinidad and the corvettes Drummond, Guerrico and Granville; the submarine Salta and navy aircraft.

BOLIVIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY251259 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 24 Oct 82 p 13

[Text] Bolivian Defense Minister Jose Ortiz Mercado yesterday confirmed that the former interior minister of his country, Colonel Luis Arce Gomez, is not a military attache in the Bolivian Embassy in Argentina. Ortiz Mercado, who arrived yesterday at Ezeiza on an official visit to Argentina, refused to inform reporters of the nature of the talks he would have with President Reynaldo Bignone and other local officials. However, he said he was confident of the future of bilateral relations between the two countries. Asked about reports that Colonels Faustino Rico Toro and Freddy Quiroga were in Buenos Aires, the minister said that as far as he knew the two men were still in La Paz. Both Rico Toro and Quiroga were collaborators of former Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza, who is now in Buenos Aires.

Defense Ministers Meet 25 Oct

PY251303 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1220 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Oct (NA) -- Bolivian Defense Minister Jose Ortiz Mercado was received today at 0900 by his Argentine counterpart, Julio Martinez Vivot.

It has been reported in recent hours that the Bolivian minister might request of the Argentine Government that Luis Garcia Meza, who was a de facto Bolivian president and who is now in Argentine territory, be confined to the southern part of the country.

Meeting With Commanders

PY251841 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1635 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 25 Oct (NA) -- Bolivian Defense Minister Jose Ortiz Mercado this morning met with two of the three commanders in chief of the Argentine Armed Forces and with Argentine Defense Minister Julio Martinez Vivot, of whom he reportedly asked that the Argentine Government keep Bolivian officers residing in the country under "control." Ortiz Mercado reportedly based his request on the need "to prevent possible plotting activities" by the Bolivian officers who moved to Argentina in the wake of the inauguration of Hernan Siles Zuazo.

Ortiz Mercado began his round of meetings this morning at the Defense Ministry. Then he went to the air force and navy headquarters where he reportedly reiterated his government's request concerning the Bolivian officers residing in Argentina.

Reliable sources have not ruled out the possibility for Ortiz Mercado to meet this afternoon with Army Commander in Chief Cristino Nicolaides, of whom he would make the same request.

Arce Gomez Status

PY221437 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0105 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (TELAM) -- Regarding the designation by Bolivian authorities of the now replaced Bolivian military attache to Argentina, Col Luis Arce Gomez, reliable sources from San Martin Palace explained that the Foreign Ministry was notified of the designation of Arce Gomez to the embassy in Buenos Aires on 4 October, and that he assumed his functions the same day.

The same source added that 4 days later, on 8 October, the Argentine Foreign Ministry forwarded the text of the Bolivian Embassy note to the Argentine Army command, and also informed the customs administration that Colonel Arce Gomez had been officially recognized by the armed forces as the Bolivian military attache to Argentina. The source also explained that, on the same day, the Argentine Foreign Ministry sent a note to the Bolivian Embassy acknowledging receipt of the Bolivian note on Arce Gomez' designation, and that nothing further had taken place after that.

CASTRO MADERO ON COOPERATION WITH COLOMBIA

PY240019 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1823 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (TELAM) -- Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero (ret), chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], stated today that the project to supply an experimental nuclear reactor and other installations to Colombia is of great significance because it projects our industry and engineering toward a very sophisticated technology such as nuclear technology.

Castro Madero today briefed President Reynaldo Bignone on the signing of a letter of intent in this regard between the CNEA and the Colombian Nuclear Affairs Institute in Colombia, in the presence of Colombian President Belisario Betancur, Argentine Ambassador Raul Medina Munoz and other officials.

In addition to the reactor, the project also includes a radioisotope production plant, a pilot plant for the treatment of radioactive minerals and other related, but not yet defined, installations.

Castro Madero stated that the signing of this letter has great importance because it sets the groundwork for stronger relations between two countries of the continent in an area of relevant importance, such as the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, which undoubtedly contributes to Latin American integration.

He also stated that the signing ceremony also constitutes for the Argentines a valuable recognition of the nuclear capacity developed in the country.

He then revealed that the letter of intent establishes a 6-month period during which the Colombian Nuclear Affairs Institute and the CNEA must establish the total amount of supply which Argentina will have to provide and the economic-financial conditions of the contract; and also establish a training program for the Colombian personnel. They will also have to decide on the role to be played by Colombian industry and engineering in these projects.

Castro Madero stated that the fundamental objective is the production of radioisotopes which, as you know, can be applied in a variety of fields such as medicine which is one of the most important fields; with emphasis on diagnosis.

He added that the main objective is to train personnel in order to have them available when Colombia decides to begin the nuclear-electric program, that is, to generate energy through the fission of the atom.

He went on to say that it is important to point out that if a country wants to install a nuclear plant on a given date, at least 10 years are needed from the moment the decision is made until the plant begins to operate; and to do it with the country's own resources, that is, to comply with the real national interests, at least 10 years are also needed for the training of the personnel.

For this reason, he added, although Colombia has no urgent need for the installation of nuclear plants, it will need at least 20 years to install them with a reasonable national participation.

Castro Madero stated that the cooperation with Peru, which has shocked the world because it was believed that that kind of transfer of nuclear technology was limited only to the developed countries, has spurred the interest of Latin American countries, and they have concentrated their attention on the development of that Peruvian-Argentine agreement.

PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER ON YACYRETA PROJECT

PY251654 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2040 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (NA) — Today Public Works and Service Minister Conrado Bauer stated that Argentina "is pressing so that the largest possible number of Argentine and Paraguayan firms" can take part in the Yacyreta project. He stated that "the Argentine Government wishes to fulfill the project and carry it out as safely as possible."

Conrado Bauer made these statements this afternoon shortly before leaving for Tunisia, Egypt and France where he will carry out various activities. The minister had just arrived from Paraguay where he discussed the binational Yacyreta project with Paraguayan authorities.

Bauer stated that "there are three factors which are being handled simultaneously: The internal organization of the enterprise, which must ensure its maximum economy and efficiency; the financial factor, where the World Bank's decision to refinance the loans for the project plays an important part; and the awarding of contracts for the civil engineering work." The minister pointed out that "the struggle between the Dumez and Impregilo groups over the awarding of the contract for the civil engineering works is the issue which has had most impact on the public." He added: "We have heard that those groups intend to submit a joint offer."

Bauer stated that "the problem of the final awarding of the contract could be solved when we receive that contract, if the conditions they offer are satisfactory." He said: "I want to point out that our policy is to exert pressure to obtain the maximum participation of local and Paraguayan industries and construction enterprises in the consortium to which the project will be awarded."

Regarding the possible problems the Dumez group may have due to the mutual sanctions implemented by France and Argentina during the war over the Malvinas, Bauer stated: "I believe that those problems have been overcome already." He said: "I believe that the problems which may arise with the Dumez Company will probably be solved, to some extent, between today when I leave for France and the moment I arrive in Paris."

He admitted that during his visit to Paraguay he had discussed "the reorganization of the entire enterprise" and added that "the objective we seek is to make the managing of the binational Yacyreta enterprise system more simple." He repeated that "the number of representatives of the two countries on the executive board of the enterprise will be reduced."

MINISTER REJECTS U.S. ANTICOMMUNIST PRESSURES

PY222148 Paris AFP in Spanish 1844 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] La Paz, 22 Oct (AFP) -- Labor Minister Roberto Arnez asserted in La Paz today that the U.S. pressures to have the Bolivian Communist Party, Moscow line, leave the cabinet headed by Hernan Siles Zuazo are inadmissible. Arnez himself is one of the communist members of the team of ministers. The other is Mines Minister Carlos Barragan.

According to diplomatic sources, the U.S. Embassy in La Paz has let it be known that U.S. President Ronald Reagan has reportedly decided not to grant economic cooperation to the Bolivian regime as long as communists hold posts as ministers.

In statements to the press, Arnez stated that his ministry will certainly accept the forming of labor unions among public servants and that it already recognizes the democratically elected leaders of that sector.

Siles Zuazo Denies Pressure

PY252005 Paris AFP in Spanish 1554 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] La Paz, 25 Oct (AFP) -- President Hernan Siles Zuazo told AFP today that there are not pressures on his government to exclude the Communist Party of Bolivia (PCB) from the regime.

Siles Zuazo said: We have no knowledge of such pressures. He added that if there were any, they would be considered unacceptable.

The PCB -- cofounder of the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) -- has two ministers in Siles' cabinet; the Labor and Mining Ministries, two ministries which are considered strategic posts in the process of economic recovery.

According to U.S. press reports released last week, the Ronald Reagan administration conditioned the funds for the struggle against drug trafficking on the exclusion of the communists from the cabinet. The communists said that the imperialist attempts will be rejected by the people to safeguard their sovereignty.

MINISTER NOT IN ARGENTINA TO DISCUSS OFFICERS

PY251857 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The Bolivian and Argentine Governments today started official talks on bilateral commercial relations and possible cooperation agreements, government sources reported. For this purpose, Defense Minister Mario Mercado traveled to Buenos Aires last weekend on an official mission from the Bolivian Government.

The same sources also categorically denied reports datelined Buenos Aires concerning the reasons for the trip made by the Bolivian defense minister. According to the sources, Minister Mercado's mission is to analyze issues related to Bolivian-Argentine commercial relations, mainly the purchase of Bolivian natural gas. The request that Luis Garcia Meza and Luis Arce Gomez be kept in Argentine territory is not on the minister's agenda.

VILLAROEL ON COMPLIANCE WITH CONSTITUTION

PY232106 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Ever since the democratic process was reinstated, the armed forces have been carrying out their specific duties as outlined in the Constitution. This remark was made by Armed Forces Commander in Chief Gen Alfredo Villaroel after he installed Gen Lucio Anez Rivero as Armed Forces chief of staff. This is what General Villaroel said:

[Begin recording] Well, the fact is that our duties are outlined in the National Constitution and in the Armed Forces Charter and we will comply faithfully with these laws all of which will benefit the fatherland and the armed forces. [end recording]

The jornalist asked General Villaroel to explain the position of the new Armed Forces chief of staff. This was his answer:

[Begin recording] We have just sworn in the new Armed Forces chief of staff, Gen Lucio Anez Rivero. He is a general with considerable prestige, a general who will closely cooperate with the leadership of the three Armed Forces branches, that is, the army, the air force and the navy. [end recording]

Further on, General Villaroel said that new appointments and assignments will be made in keeping with instructions that the leadership of the armed forces will issue in due time.

GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER NATIONAL ANTIDRUG COUNCIL

PY232159 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The constitutional government headed by President Hernan Siles Zuazo today took over the offices and agencies in charge of control of narcotics and dangerous drugs. The surprise takeover was implemented by means of a joint operation carried out on Friday at 1745 in all Bolivian districts. One hour later, Interior Minister Mario Roncal held a press conference in order to give details of this measure.

[Begin recording] Following express orders from the president, the Interior Ministry today took over all agencies run by the National Antidrug Council. All of the council's agencies located in major drug-trafficking centers have been simultaneously taken over. [end recording]

The heads of those agencies were put at the disposal of the Interior Ministry until charges made against the National Antidrug Council are clarified. The minister also reported on new measures affecting antidrug council personnel.

[Begin Roncal recording] Documents will be preserved; an end will be put to leniency toward drug trafficking; the performance of each employee will be supervised; a system for repressing drug trafficking will be put into practice; after the takeover, all antidrug council personnel at all levels will be under the direct control of those who have taken charge. The takeover is already underway and it was carried out by surprise, simultaneously and with determination all over the country. [end recording]

In response to a question asked by a reporter, the interior minister said that the government will analyze the situation of war criminal Klaus Altmann. He did not refer to Altmann's extradition, but he said that the situation will be studied.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES REAGAN VISIT

PY252248 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Itamaraty [Ministry of Foreign Affairs] announced today that U.S. President Ronald Reagan will visit Brazil. He will do so from 30 November to 3 December 1982. The U.S. President has been invited by the Brazilian Government to make a working visit to Brazil.

REAGAN'S VISIT REQUEST PROMPTS CONJECTURE

PA251739 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1703 GMT 25 Oct 82

[By Francisco Figueroa]

[Text] Brasilia, 25 Oct (EFE) -- The sudden interest expressed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in an immediate visit to Brazil, where he may announce a new U.S. strategy toward its southern neighbors, has caused surprise, as it was unexpected and as the 15 November elections are very close.

According to sources close to the Brazilian Presidency, the Brazilian Government was the first to be surprised when, on Wednesday night, Reagan called his colleague Joao Baptista Figueiredo to express his desire to visit Brazil before 15 November.

Figueiredo was so surprised that he delayed his reply until the next day, when -- after a meeting with four of his ministers -- he told Reagan that he expected him after the Brazilian elections, because he would be busy with the ruling Social Democratic Party's campaign.

Conjecture abounds in Brazil today as to the powerful reasons for the U.S. State Department's interest in this immediate visit by Reagan to Brazil.

Presidency sources justify this interest on the basis of what Reagan told Figueiredo: The Americans wish to respond rapidly to a speech made by the Brazilian president at the opening of the 37th UN General Assembly. In the United Nations, Figueiredo criticized the creditors of the Third World and expressed his country's desire, which coincides with that of the developing nations, that negotiations be held between the two blocs to prevent the collapse of the world economy.

According to the same sources, Reagan wants to make it clear during his trip that the United States values its allies and that it will not leave them at the mercy of the world crisis.

Nevertheless, the most powerful reason seems to be the U.S. Government's interest in making an announcement of a new strategy that would reconcile the United States with the area.

It was recalled here that Washington has yet to do anything to try to heal the continent's open wounds that resulted from the Malvinas war and the U.S. support for Great Britain.

Reagan's Brazilian visit would be in response to that which Figueiredo paid to the United States shortly after the Malvinas war. The Brazilian president took advantage of his stay in Washington to express all of the frustration that the U.S. position had caused in the continent, something that Reagan had never heard before from a Latin American head of state.

Given its closeness to the Brazilian elections, Reagan's visit is also interpreted as U.S. support for the transition from the authoritarian regime that was initiated in 1964 to a free regime, from which the Communist Party is expressly excluded.

The political opening in Brazil seems to be an example for the South American authoritarian regimes to follow. This is how Latin American diplomatic circles in this capital seem to view it, and so too could the United States.

ARMED FORCES WARN AGAINST RETURN TO ANARCHY

PY251703 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2355 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 23 Oct (Latin-REUTER) -- While giving assurances that the Brazilian electoral process will be carried out as scheduled, high-ranking military leaders have warned that the armed forces will not permit the return of the anarchy which, they said, prevailed in 1963, 1 year before the armed forces seized power.

Today, the Brazilian press gives wide coverage to both the warnings the military made here yesterday during different ceremonies and the profound repercussions of the killing of an opposition federal deputy who was shot dead. During ceremonies commemorating the day of military pilots, Navy and Air ministers, Adm Maximiano da Fonseca and Lt Gen Delio Jardim de Matos respectively, referred to the political process the country is undergoing.

Da Fonseca said that Brazil, now heading toward elections to be held on 15 November when new legislators, governors and municipal authorities will be chosen, will know how to elect the best leaders. Later, talking to reporters, he added that no matter who wins the elections, anarchy will not be allowed to spread as in 1963. He referred to the situation prevailing in the country before March 1064, which resulted in the seizure of power by the military and their staying on until today.

For his part, Delio Jardim de Matos said yesterday that the manifestation of the will of the people in the November elections will reflect the Brazilian people's support for freedom. But, he clarified, the people will give a proper response, through the ballot boxes, to those who advocate the abortive experience of a republic run by unions and who, according to the air minister, are liberal when this doctrine suits their purpose, but are just temporary supporters of democracy and basically radical.

Hours later, the two ministers strongly condemned the violent episode in which opposition federal deputy Heitor Alencar Furtado was shot dead.

COMPANY AGREES TO SELL 100 PLANES TO LIBYA

PY251446 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Oct 82 p 9

[Text] Brasilia -- The Libyan Government and the Brazilian Aeronautics Company [Embraer] have signed at the Air Ministry a protocol of intent concerning the purchase of nearly 100 Tucano T-27 planes built by Embraer.

The Tucano is a turboprop military training plane which will be on the assembly line beginning in December. The first six units will be for the Brazilian Air Force's "Smoke Squadron" ["Esquardrilha da fumaca"] which will be reactivated beginning tomorrow. Apart from the 100 units negotiated with Libya, Embraer has received orders for 118 T-27 planes from the Brazilian Air Force. Each aircraft currently costs $1.5 million.

FOREIGN MINISTER GUERREIRO'S VISIT TO AUSTRIA

For Vienna radio and press coverage of Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro's visit to Austria, including his arrival on 20 October, remarks by Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr on Brazil's import policy and discussions of projects, see the Austria section of the 22 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PLANNING MINISTER SIGNS LOAN AGREEMENT IN PARIS

PY251645 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Yesterday, Planning Minister Delfim Neto, who is still in Paris, signed a $160 million loan agreement destined for the Dacta 3 air system.

During the meeting with journalists, Delfim Neto told them that the overall situation in Brazil is difficult, but that despite this the country is approaching its objectives. However, the minister asserted that from the economic point of view the international situation is even more serious.

Delfim Neto ended by stating that in 1983 the deficit in the Brazilian current account will amount to $8 billion; therefore, Brazil will need to obtain $12 billion from the international market and that, for the time being, is a difficult task.

More on Negotiations

PY251746 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Oct 82 p 23

[By correspondent Reali Junior]

[Text] Paris -- Yesterday in Paris, Planning Minister Delfim Neto ended negotiations to obtain loans for a total of $520 million. The minister attended the signing ceremony of the Cindacta project -- for air traffic control in the north and northeast -- which took place at the Paribas [expansion unknown] offices. This project amounts to $300 million ($150 million payable on demand [credito ao portador] and a $150 million parallel credit) payable in 10 years.

Other negotiations regarding the Tucurui hydroelectric dam were also ended, but the contracts, that is, the opening of buyers credits for the total amount of 480 million francs (85 percent to cover imports plus insurance premiums), payable in 10 years after the dam has become operational, will only be signed on Monday. This project is financed by a consortium of banks headed by the Banque de L'Union Europeenneet Banque Francaise de Commerce Exterieur.

Negotiations for a parallel credit of $86 million in Euro-dollars were also agreed on with the same aforementioned banks, the Credit Lyonnais, Societe Generale, union de Banques Arabes et Francaises and the Banque de Societes Financieres. The grace period for this second credit for the Tucurui project is 4 years with a 2 1/8 spread above the Libor. [London Interbank Borrowing Rate].

Negotiations for a third credit of $50 million for this project were also ended. The Grocker National Bank of New York will act as agent for this operation and the contract will be signed on 1 November in New York. This third credit is payable in 8 years with a 4-years grace period and 2 1/8 spread above the Libor.

Negotiations continue in Paris regarding a credit for the purchase of eight Airbus planes for the Sao Paulo Airline (VASP), but according to what was disclosed in Paris by Delfim Neto's advisers, the contract will only be signed later on.

BRIEFS

NEW ATLANTIS SUBMARINE CABLE -- Communications Minister Haroldo Correa de Mattos today dedicated in (Itanhangaba), Rio de Janeiro, the Atlantis submarine cable system -- linking countries of three continents; South America, Africa and Europe -- by making simultaneous international calls to his Portuguese and Senegalese counterparts. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 21 Oct 82 PY]

PINOCHET SETS CONDITIONS FOR RETURN OF EXILES

PY252002 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1454 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Santiago, 25 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- President Augusto Pinochet today announced the creation of a commission to study the situation of the hundreds of Chilean exiles to allow them to return to the country.

General Pinochet made this announcement during the inauguration of the first national congress of city councils. Pinochet stated that the return of the exiles will be conditioned on the following points: that they recognize the legitimacy of the government; that they respect the constitution, which was submitted to a plebiscite in 1980; and that they promise not to repeat the actions which caused their exile.

Asked by reporters about the scope of the decision, Pinochet stated that it had nothing to do with a weakening of the government. Rather, it seeks to create a climate of harmony in the country.

When the armed forces overthrew the late socialist President Salvador Allende in 1973, thousands of Chileans went into exile on their own accord, while many others were expelled from the country.

The high-level commission that will be in charge of carrying out the study must conclude its work by the end of the year, General Pinochet stated.

ROMANIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES TO DISCUSS TRADE

PY251637 Paris AFP in Spanish 0033 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Santiago, 24 Oct (AFP) -- An official delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania arrived here today to renew programs of bilateral cooperation with Chile which were signed 9 years ago. The delegation headed by Ion Chioveanu, director of the Foreign Trade Ministry, will meet during its 3-day visit with Foreign Ministry authorities who are involved with the joint Chilean-Romanian cooperation commission.

Trade between the two countries, which 9 years ago amounted to $30 million, only amounted to $5 million in 1981. Chile sells copper, fish meal and molybdenum to Romania and imports synthetic fiber, vehicles and chemical products from Romania.

Romania and the PRC are the only socialist countries which maintained relations with Gen Augusto Pinochet's government after leftist President Salvador Allende was ousted in September 1973.

PRC EMBASSY OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TRADE

PY252037 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 1 Oct 82 p C 13

[Text] According to Feng Xihui, commercial attache of the PRC Embassy, in 1981 Chile became the third most important Latin American country in terms of purchasing PRC goods and so far it has managed to keep that place this year.

During 1981 trade between Chile and the PRC amounted to $90 million with a trade balance clearly favorable to Chile. The total amount has increased since 1970 when trade between the two countries amounted to approximately $840,000.

Feng Xihui pointed out the fast and steady increase of bilateral trade between the two countries. He also referred to the special terms of trade and what he termed as "bright prospects" as a result of both governments' efforts to promote relations.

The attache voiced his confidence that the "difficulties regarding PRC transport" will be overcome and pointed out that "the PRC wishes to broaden and strengthen the friendship between the peoples of the two countries because foreign trade has bright prospects."

Feng Xihui disclosed that the fifth meeting of the Chilean-PRC joint trade commission will start next November in Beijing and that this meeting will be attended by private Chilean businessmen as well as official representatives.

The main subject to be discussed on this occasion will be transporting products between Chile and the PRC since the two countries are aware of the need for a regular and direct system. Currently maritime transport is carried out via Hong Kong which increases the cost of products as well as delaying their delivery.

Feng Xihui explained that these problems are due to the fact that trade with Latin America is still very small.

PRC exports to Latin America will have a chance to increase should a project, which will be discussed during the fifth meeting of the joint commission, be carried out. Feng Xihui disclosed that the project envisions having a warehouse for PRC products in the Iquique Duty Free Zone. In addition to reducing costs, this system will expedite exports to the region.

The PRC's main purchases from Chile are raw materials from the mining and forestry area.

According to the latest report on trade to date, this year the largest PRC purchases have been: 11,000 metric tons of copper; 50 metric tons of iodine; 200 cubic meters of wood (rolls of pine wood); 28,000 metric tons of cellulose; and 20,000 metric tons of saltpeter.

With these products, in addition to others purchased in smaller quantities, Chilean exports to the PRC during the past months of this year already amount to $50 million.

Two groups of lumber dealers are currently visiting the PRC in order to negotiate further shipments.

PRC exports in Chile mainly concentrate on textiles, light industry and handicrafts. The export of machinery and chemicals has shown progressive improvement.

In 1981 PRC sales to Chile amounted to $36 million, of which 1/3 light industry, that is, bicycles, sowing machines, alarm clocks, thermos flasks and toys, and the remaining 1/3 were handicrafts, machinery and chemical products.

Feng Xihui explained that Chile is the third most important Latin American purchaser of PRC goods. According to the 1981 official report Brazil occupies first place with purchases for a total of $340 million. Cuba is in second place with a total of $106 million.

Trade had increased significantly until 1980 when it amounted to $140 million, which represents an increase of 41 percent over the $120 million figure it had in 1979. Feng Xihui pointed out that trade has dropped due to PRC economic adjustments.

REAGAN, BETANCUR TO MEET IN BOGOTA IN NOVEMBER

PA260026 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0008 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Bogota, 25 Oct (EFE) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Colombian President Belisario Betancur will meet briefly in Bogota during the short stopover that the U.S. President will make in this capital on his way to Brazil.

Sources close to Narino Palace reported that the Reagan-Betancur meeting will take place on 30 November, the day President Reagan will travel to Brazil for a visit lasting until 3 December.

The two presidents will talk privately in one of the lounges of the Eldorado International Airport, a military area controlled by the Colombian Air Force.

MAS ALLEGEDLY KILLS COMMUNIST COUNCILMAN

PA202225 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Members of the Colombian terrorist group called Death to Kidnappers, MAS, have murdered a councilman belonging to the Communist Party of Colombia in (Cimitarra), Santander Department. (Octavio Ramirez Lopera), who had ignored several earlier threats from this organization, was found dead in his home, along with his relatives.

According to police reports, communiques from this Colombian paramilitary organization were found on the dead bodies.

A recent protest note sent by the Colombian Permanent Human Rights Committee to the Colombian president revealed that this group, created at the end of 1981, has killed 112 people and has kidnapped 20 more. In a note sent last week to Otto Morales, president of the Colombian Peace Commission, the Colombian president said that he had instructed the Justice Ministry and the Attorney General's Office to identify and punish members of this terrorist group.

POLICEMAN KILLED IN ATTACK ON RELAY STATION

PA251800 Bogota Emisoras Carocol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Neiva -- A policeman was killed and another wounded during an attack by alleged guerrillas in Caqueta. It has been repoted that 19-year-old policeman (Jose Waltero) was shot to death when, along with (Luis Martinez), another policeman, he was guarding the national television relay station in La Estrella, near Palmiras, where a mass occupation of private land recently took place. Army and police patrols have been deployed in pursuit of the attackers.

It was unofficially reported that the attackers were members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia.

NUCLEAR ENERGY COOPERATION SIGNED WITH ARGENTINA

PA231535 Paris AFP in Spanish 0334 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Bogota, 21 Oct (AFP) -- It was officially reported that Colombia and Argentina today signed a letter of intent for cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The document was signed by Ernesto Villarreal, director of the Colombian Nuclear Affairs Institute, and Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the Argentine Nuclear Energy Commission.

In a communique of the [words indistinct] of the Presidency establishes the negotiation for the design, construction, equipping and setting in operation of an irradiation reactor, a plant for the production of radioisotopes and a pilot plant for the treatment of radioactive minerals, for whose delivery a 6-month period was set. President Belisario Betancur, Mines Minister Carlos Martinez and Argentine Ambassador Raul Medina acted as witnesses of the document, signed at a ceremony in government house.

After the ceremony, the president delivered a brief speech in which he stressed the historical and cultural identity of the two countries, stating that "it would be contradictory if we leaders of these peoples were incapable of continuing the work left unfinished by Bolivar and San Martin not due to inability but because of the absolute lack of time. After all, we Colombians and Argentines are following a similar path, each seeking his identity, seeking his exact historical dimension," President Betancur said.

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO BUILD NAVAL BASE ON PACIFIC

PA231655 Paris AFP in Spanish 0030 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Bogota, Oct 20 (AFP) -- The Colombian Government announced here today its intention to build a naval base on the Pacific side. This base would cost approximately $150 million.

Defense Minister Gen Fernando Landazabal told a congressional commission today that the base is necessary to safeguard Colombia's interests, since it is necessary to protect maritime resources. He said that no place has been chosen yet for the base, which could be built in Solano Bay, near Panama, or Malaga Bay in the West. The general said that the Defense Ministry's goal is to support the border integration effort and the effort to integrate the entire nation.

The minister answered questions about how the armed forces will be linked to efforts to promote progress in poor regions, especially in Choco Department, in the country's northwest. The minister recalled that development commando units were recently created in Caqueta Intendency, in the country's south. These units include agronomists, troops, agricultural experts, physical education and sports personnel as well as psychological work groups. The minister said that these units will be supplied by a river shipping company.

FEASIBILITY OF INTEROCEANIC CANAL STUDIED

PA230036 Panama City Circuitro PRC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The Colombian Government has opened a public discussion regarding the possibility of building in the near future an interoceanic canal that would have double the capacity of the Panama Canal and would require an investment of more than $12 billion. The new waterway would be 152 km long and have a capacity of 190 ships per day, some four times the amount that can currently be handled by the Panama Canal, sources linked to the project said.

They added that according to the engineering studies that have been made, the best location for the Colombian waterway would be some 600 km northwest of Bogota, close to the border with Panama, taking advantage of the waters of the Artato and Truando Rivers.

Regarding the construction of the Colombian canal, the Colombian Congress is currently discussing a bill for the formation of the autonomous canal financing corporation [corporacion financiera autonoma del canal], which would seek domestic and foreign backing to finance this ambitious enterprise.

CURFEW SUSPENDED; STATE OF EMERGENCY CONTINUES

PA252325 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2312 GMT 25 Oct 82

[(Felix Narvaez) report]

[Excerpt] This station has learned that the curfew imposed by the president has been suspended effective today by order of the ministers of government and national defense.

We note, however, that this applies only to the curfew. The state of national emergency will continue by order of the executive branch headed by President Oswaldo Hurtado.

WORK RESUMES; RESOLUTION EFFORTS CONTINUE

PA251819 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Employees, laborers and workers in general will resume their activities throughout the country today following a disruption of normal activities last week by demonstrations and rallies that were held to protest the increases in gasoline and wheat prices resulting from the government's suspension of subsidies for these products.

Meanwhile, classes will remain suspended as long as the state of emergency remains in effect. However, according to several government officials, this state of emergency will be lifted soon.

Normalcy was almost completely restored on Friday, though there were still some fear and expectation as to the course that events will take following the days of violence and disturbances that Quito, in particular, experienced during the nationwide strike declared by the United Workers Front [FUT] on Thursday.

When the FUT decided not to go on a strike of indefinite length until a consultative meeting is held with the labor organizations, a waiting period was established in which a formula of understanding could be sought.

It has been reported unofficially that various political and labor leaders are seeking a formula to solve the problem without strikes. Those involved in the dialogues are keeping the matter a secret until a solution is found.

It has been reported that the country suffered 12 million sucres in losses because of the suspension of activities and the damage done both to people and vehicles in the recent events.

The president and government members worked very hard over the weekend to find a solution to the outstanding problems. The supply of fuel and food was normal, as emergency measures were taken to counter any scarcity. This worked, despite the greater demand resulting from the people's nervous desire to increase their reserves.

The campaign against price gouging will continue. Such speculation has been most noticeable in small grocery stores.

Meanwhile, the drivers are calling for a prompt solution, so that they can resume work. They are asking for fare adjustments. However, the interprovincial transport system is still functioning in part.

Government authorities, particularly those of the national traffic council, are seeking an understanding with the National Federation of Professional Drivers of Ecuador in an effort to restore the country's urban transportation service.

FUT LEADER ON PLANS FOR INDEFINITE STRIKE

PA230142 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Oct 82

[By Salomon Osorio]

[Text] The United Workers Front [FUT] has reiterated through its main spokesman, Jose Chavez, that preparations are already underway for the indefinite strike announced by FUT if the government refuses to repeal the economic measures decreed last week.

Jose Chavez indicated that the FUT executive committees will meet tomorrow afternoon to decide on the date for the next national convention. Chavez noted that the convention will be held early next week to decide on the date of the indefinite strike. He added that the FUT maintains its demand for a special congressional session for three specific purposes.

[Begin recording] [Chavez] First, Congress must pass a resolution lifting the state of emergency, since it is absolutely unjustified because the Ecuadorean people and FUT were protesting measures adopted by the government that seriously affect the economic well-being of all Ecuadoreans. Thus, the Congress must lift the state of emergency as soon as it meets, in view of the president's refusal to do so.

Second, in view of the inexplicable refusal of the president of the republic to repeal the economic measures, despite the general popular protest of the past few days, particularly yesterday, the Congress must proceed to repeal those measures.

Third, the Congress must pass a resolution on the recommendations made by FUT in its nine-point program.

In addition, the Congress must impeach the president of the republic and the government minister for yesterday's killings of students and citizens, which we strongly condemn and for which we demand exemplary punishment, as these crimes cannot go unpunished.

[Question] Will the FUT-Transport Union marriage continue in its honeymoon phase?

[Answer] Well, it is not actually a marriage. The monolithic unity maintained so far has been based on our joint commitment to fight for the repeal of the economic measures decreed by President Hurtado, particularly in relations to the increased price of gasoline and the elimination of the subsidy. [end recording]

LABOR MINISTER DISCUSSES NEW SALARY PROPOSALS

PA232015 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Labor Minister Vladimiro Alvarez has deplored the results of the latest strike carried out by the United Workers Front, FUT, pointing out that the labor leaders had achieved their objectives by bringing the country to a standstill; heavy economic losses due to the large drop in national production, and dead and injured persons. This is what they wanted, and this is what they achieved, the minister stressed.

[Begin recording] If I were to make an estimate right now it would be misleading, because I do not have enough figures at hand. However, it can definitely be said that the Ecuadorean people have suffered a great loss. After all, it is the people who bear the consequences of these situations in the end, although we have to admit that undoubtedly all true Ecuadoreans aspire to social peace and maintain the constant yearning for work that we inherited from our forefathers, from the Indians who were here in Ecuador when the Spaniards came to conquer and then colonialize the country. This is the spirit that Ecuadoreans fortunately still maintain; a desire for peace, justice, dialogue and work.

[Question] But, Mr Minister, the future looks dim, particularly for the government, as the possibility of an indefinite strike is looming on the horizon.

[Answer] I have always had the hope, and I will never lose this hope, that the great majority of Ecuadoreans will prefer our common welfare over this type of unrest that is harmful not only to the government, but to the country itself.

[Question] Wouldn't a longer strike have a much more destabilizing effect?

[Answer] Statements have already been made on this subject, and I am sure that with the opening announced by the government a solution will be found. I must explain, however, that this morning I again met with the Standing Committee for Social and Labor Matters, and the committee has already approved the three bills submitted by the president with a few changes to the (?figures). The government is always open to dialogue, and has always been, and will continue to be, flexible in trying to maintain a balance and [words indistinct].

[Question] [Words indistinct] it has been learned that one of the solutions to the problem, taking the demands made by the FUT into account, would be to increase the salary compensation. This would have to be negotiated with the congressional commission formed for this purpose. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] The Standing Committee for Social and Labor Matters has increased the salary increased proposed by the president in his bill from 500 to 600 sucres. [figures as heard] It also increased the salary compensation figure established in the bill to 800 sucres.

[Question] Do you think the workers will respond favorably to this?

[Answer] I believe that the workers who are not behaving in a demagogic manner will take stock of the situation the country is in and will come to realize what a sacrifice this means to the national budget. [end recording]

In effect, the Standing Committee for Social and Labor Matters approved the social bills submitted by the president in the second round. They set the minimum salary at 4,600 sucres and salary compensation at 800 sucres. These figures represent an increase of 100 and 300 sucres respectively to the amounts proposed by the government, which set the minimum salary at 4,500 sucres and the salary compensation at 500 sucres.

Regarding the third bill for an increase in the transportation compensation to 150 sucres per month, the commission proposed a new method to figure it based on the fares approved by the Government Ministry. According to this new method the official fare will be multiplied by 4 and then by 20, which will result in the amount of the compensation that the employers will have to give their workers. Therefore, if the fare is 3 sucres it must be multiplied by 4 for the 2 workshifts and then by 20, the number of workdays per month, resulting in 240 sucres monthly.

PARTY LEADERS SCORE CLOSING OF GUAYAQUIL STATION

PA231945 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1315 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Report from the AGENCIA ECUATORIANA DE PRENSA: read by correspondent Bernardo Morales -- live]

[Text] Guayaquil -- Abdala Bucaram Ortiz, leader of the Ecuadorean Roldosist Party, and the authorities of the social communications department of Guayaquil State University headed by Dean (Cubanta Gamboa de Zelaya) have issued energetic protest communiques over the government's temporary closing of Radio Centenario of Guayaquil.

RADICAL FRONT BLAMES GOVERNMENT FOR CRISIS

PA231930 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1315 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Report from AGENCIA ECUATORIANA DE PRENSA, read by correspondent Bernardo Morales -- live]

[Text] Guayaquil-- Cecilia Calderon de Castro, national director of the Alfarista Radical Front, FRA, said that during the 17 months of President Oswaldo Hurtado's administration, the country's economy has stumbled along not only due to international factors, as is the continuing excuse of the executive branch, but because of negligence and incoherent handling of public finance. The government has exaggeratedly increased budget expenses, the foreign debt, erroneous development policies and bureaucracy. This has increased administrative corruption and contraband.

The FRA leader said that Ecuadoreans must realize that the government which was democratically elected in 1979 is not the only one to blame for the country's critical economic situation. We must recall that the corrupt dictatorships of Rodriguez Lara, Poveda, Duran and Leoro were the first to burden the national economy. Their governments squandered our oil revenues, abandoned the agrarian and livestock sector, created many bureaucratic institutions that increased public expenditures, and allowed administrative corruption to spread at every level.

OPPOSITION LEADER CALLS FOR HURTADO TO RESIGN

PA251752 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0807 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Quito, 25 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Social Christian Leon Febres Cordero, leader of the opposition groups at the National Congress, demanded the resignation of Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado last night in a televised statement.

"President Oswaldo Hurtado and his Christian Democratic group should go home, as the Ecuadorean people have lost confidence in them," Febres Cordero emphasized.

In recent months, Febres Cordero has promoted the dismissal of two of Hurtado's ministers, following their respective summons to the National Congress. Last night he suggested the implementation of a constitutional mechanism to determine who Hurtado's replacement will be.

"If Vice President Leon Roldos is willing to take over the responsibility, he should do so; if not, Rodolfo Baquerizo, president of the National Chamber of Representatives, should be the new president," Febres suggested.

Baquerizo is a member of the multiparty commission that analyzed the country's economic situation, including President Hurtado's recent economic measures, last week.

Febres Cordero, also a member of the multiparty commission, said last night that he is waiting for the commission's conclusions before presenting his formal proposition demanding the dismissal of Hurtado and his government team.

BELAUNDE ON POSSIBLE U.S. INTERVENTION IN AREA

PY251359 Paris AFP in Spanish 2009 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 24 Oct (AFP) -- Today in Lima, Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde condemned all foreign military intervention in any country and asserted that Peru has made no commitment to sign the Law of the Sea Convention.

During his usual Sunday press conference, the president was asked about the Peruvian position regarding an eventual U.S. military intervention in Central America, Nicaragua in particular. Belaunde stated that we fully and categorically condemn any military intervention.

He said that the results of such interventions in the past have been unfortunate and that they should serve as a lesson not to repeat them. He then added that within the framework of relations with the United States, Peru has not suffered any intervention of this sort and that he had no concrete information to confirm the possibility of a future intervention.

Belaunde, who will travel to the United States in early November, said that during his meeting with his counterpart, Ronald Reagan, they will not discuss any subject in particular, but will refer to general aspects which will then be discussed by the ambassador or the ministers. He did not reveal any points to be discussed during his meeting with Reagan.

BOLIVIA GIVEN OUTLETS TO ILO, MATARONI PORTS

PY252115 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 13 Oct 82 p A6

[Text] Peru will give Bolivia an outlet to the Pacific, by means of two modern highways, through the ports of Ilo and Matarani. Bolivia will also have access to the Cusco area through a nearly direct connection from La Paz, passing through Desaguadero.

This announcement was made yesterday by President Fernando Belaunde Terry after a recent trip to Bolivia, where he participated in the inauguration ceremonies of the new Bolivian president, Hernan Siles Zuazo.

The Transportation and Communications Ministry indicated yesterday that the two highways are being built and they will have asphalt surfaces.

The Mazocruz-Pichipichuni-Desaguadero highway, located in Puno Department, will give Bolivia direct access to the Pacific Ocean once it is finished.

The work is being carried out by the army and it is believed that by the end of the year 25.5 km will have been built. Investment in this highway during 1982 amounted to 346.5 million sols.

This highway will have a total length of 95 km and in the future it will be one of the most important internal and international highways because, in addition to allowing an outlet for Bolivian produce, it will also serve to transport various products from a vast area of Puno, Moquegua and Arequipa departments.

The other highway, which will be a complement to the Desaguadero-Cusco tourist circuit, is that of Urco-Juliaca. It will have a total length of 298 km and border the western bank of Lake Titicaca. Once this highway is paved to Cusco it will allow connections to La Paz.

The ministry indicated that the preliminary work of this project is being carried out with an investment of 13 million sols. It is hoped that the budget for this project will be approved next year in order to start on the construction of the new highway.

INTERIOR MINISTER TRINIDAD COMMENTS ON DETAINEES

FY222229 Montevideo Radio el Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] It has been learned that several citizens who have been interrogated for their remarks at public demonstrations will be brought to trial. This report was just given to this station by Interior Minister Gen Yamandu Trinidad.

The minister stated that four members of the Movement for the Fatherland and Rocha [Movimiento por la Patria y Rocha] and all members of the Blank Vote Committee [Comision por el Voto en Blanco] have been summoned. Trinidad also stated that he does not find the formation of groups to guide the citizens on how they should cast their votes in the forthcoming [party] internal elections to be very suitable.

The following report is relayed from Government House. Interior Minister Yamandu Trinidad referred to the Blank Vote Committee and stated that unless it is trying to organize itself as a new political force, its action is not justified.

[Begin Trinidad recording] Well, this is a right which a citizen has and he can exercise this right. There are political parties and there are internal elections of the political parties and each member should know whether he will or will not vote within that political party. But to create a commission to guide the people on how to vote would seem to be incorrect. The law is very clear; everyone is free to vote or not to vote. Each citizen has the right to vote, regardless of whether he wants to vote or not. But it seems that all this can only be a facade to try to organize a political party which is not in keeping with the established preconditions.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Well, once the interrogations are completed, the court will make the final decision. We are not the court. We need more background material.

[Question] General, can we essentially say that the politicians who have been called in have understood the rules of the game in this regard?

[Answer] The rules of the game are known to all. The contacts we have begun seek to organize and to giude these kinds of activities, and I feel that the talks we have held are very positive.

[Question] Mr Minister, are you going to continue interrogating those who speak up at political rallies?

[Answer] We do not interrogate speakers. We only summon persons who violate the established rules. Nothing else.

[Question] Does this mean that these persons who were called yesterday are not at the Interior Ministry?

[Answer] I do not understand your question.

[Question] Sir, three members of the Movement for the Fatherland and Rocha were summoned yesterday, and yesterday you told us that these summons will continue this afternoon and tomorrow. We want to know whether these members of political parties who have been detained are the ones who were summoned.

[Answer] We call the leaders of the current legal political parties to reconsider the situation and to ask them to adjust themselves to the rules. We have, therefore, (?met) with three leaders of the national party and this afternoon and tomorrow (?we will continue meeting) with the leaders of the different factions of the traditional parties authorized to carry out political activities.

[Question] Mr Minister, were the current problems caused by sectors of these parties, or by certain factions of these parties?

[Answer] These problems have emerged because some speakers have spoken in a manner very [passage indistinct] not acted within the framework of what is about to happen, which is an internal election, and they have talked about subjects which are not suitable.

[Question] Minister, during the first periods, that is, the first movements carried out by Comaspo [Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission] [words indistinct] and also with political leaders, were the rules of the game already known to both parties, especially to the politicians?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] and we are going to warn them again that they cannot [words indistinct].

[Question] That no other kinds of measures can be adopted?

[Answer] It is a demonstration of the position adopted by the armed forces and the government regarding this kind of activity. We want to exhaust all means to make them understand once and for all the problems and the situation the country is experiencing at this moment.

[Question] Minister, are these speakers you mentioned just now going to be brought to court, or have they already been brought to court?

[Answer] The citizens who were summoned have been interrogated, and according to the resolution adopted by the government last month, they will (?be brought to) court, because it is the court that will make the decision or will adopt the appropriate measures.

[Question] Will they be automatically proscribed, Mr Minister?
[Answer] Well, that is a problem to be solved by the court. The court will decide whether they violated a law or not.
[Question] Can they still be released?
[Answer] I really do not know.

[Question] General Trinidad, we want to confirm the reports we have learned unofficially. Are there seven members of the Movement for the Fatherland and Rocha and all of the members of the Blank Vote Committee under detention?

[Answer] No, that is not true. There are not seven members of that political organization.

[Question] How many are there?

[Answer] There are four who had been called [words indistinct].

[Question] Do you feel that other persons from other political sectors who will be called for questioning will be detained?

[Answer] All those who are not in line with the rules will be summoned [words indistinct].

[Question] But regarding political events, will these politicians [words indistinct] more politicians will be summoned?

[Answer] There will be no more if no more action [words indistinct] takes place.

[Question and answer indistinct] [end recording]

Meeting With Politicians

PY230003 Montevideo Radio el Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Political and military leaders have agreed that even though election campaigns should be staged in an atmosphere of freedom, order and respect should prevail. This matter was discussed during a meeting held this morning by party representatives, Interior Minister Yamandu Trinidad and Gen Julio Cesar Rapela, the head of Compaspo [Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission]. The meeting took place at Minister Trinidad's office.

A total of 27 representatives from 9 factions -- including the Radical Batllist Union, the Pacheco-led faction, the White Banner [Divisa Blanca] and the Civic Union --, have met with the above officials and discussed the way the election campaign is being staged.

GOVERNMENT TO COMBAT TERRORIST PROPAGANDA

PY222343 Montevideo Radio el Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Defense Minister Justo Alonso has told El Espectador that the government is trying to hinder aggressive, insulting and terrorist propaganda. He explained that some problems that citizens confronted when expressing their opinions had been solved and that people are now better informed about political activities.

Minister Alonso made this remark after attending a mass held in honor of Brig Gen Juan Antonio Lavalleja at the metropolitan cathedral.

[Begin recording] [Alonso] Well, I think so because many of the difficulties one had to confront when expressing an opinion have been overcome and, therefore, I think it is increasingly easier for the people to receive the information they need. I think no major problems will arise unless we have to cope with difficulties which have nothing to do with our own country and which have a foreign source.

[Question] Now, what are the rules politicians broke?

[Answer] It is a cultural rule, that is, we have to hinder aggressive, insulting and terrorist propaganda. You know that it is a well-known fact that terrorism is run by an international center and that all organizations operating in the various countries follow the same method. Their mission is to destabilize governments, incite violence and bring about reaction.

[Question] Does that mean that these politicians are acting under a certain foreign influence?

[Answer] Well, I do not say this is the case of all politicians, but you know very well that foreign propaganda spreads all over our country. [end recording]

BRIEFS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE -- According to the General Board of Statistics and Census, the unemployment rate in Montevideo during the first half of 1982 was 11 percent, and 9.6 percent throughout the country. [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 2 Oct 82 Economic Supplement p 8 PY]

NEW TUNA BOATS -- Capt Ulises Walter Perez reported yesterday that new Japanese tuna boats which will operate as Uruguayan boats will gradually join the existing units, and that they will represent an important technological contribution. They will also employ Uruguayan manpower. [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 3 Oct 82 p 8 PY]

FMLN REPRESENTATIVE SEES STRONG LOCAL SUPPORT

PA241957 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Pedro Martinez Pirez interview in Caracas with (Calixto Zelaya), FMLN-Revolutionary Democratic Front representative in Venezuela; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] What is your impression of the Venezuelans' support for the cause of the Salvadoran people's liberation?

[Answer] The Venezuelan people's traditions of struggle unquestionably help in ensuring that their solidarity with our people will truly be very satisfactory. During our stay in Venezuela we have received a very good impression of that solidarity. It has been expressed at various popular levels, in the neighborhoods, the universities, the middle class sectors, the professional sectors, the religious sectors and the various political parties. Thus, it has truly been very satisfactory. It is important to note that there has been a change in the Venezuelan Government's view of our struggle since March. We feel that this has been a very significant change. We think that the recent initiative, in joint action with the Mexican Government, to promote negotiations between the Honduran and Nicaraguan Governments should be supported by the vast movement of solidarity with our struggle.

In this regard, and within the framework of our commemoration of the FMLN'S establishment, we have had the pleasure of the presence of Companero Heidi Tarver, who is a member of the executive secretariat of the World Front of Solidarity with El Salvador, and the coordinator of the solidarity movement in the United States. In this commemoration, in addition to various activities, conferences and meetings with political parties and religious sectors -- one of the tasks being promoted by the companera is the search for legislative support for the Mexican and Venezuelan initiative. We think that the development of this initiative will be an important step in the search of peaceful solutions throughout Central America, particularly in El Salvador.

[Question] (Zelaya), The Venezuelan press reports daily on the battles being waged in El Salvador and it is being said that the guerrillas' offensive is one of the largest of the last 2 years.

[Answer] Yes, we have been seeing in the press in the last few days how the FMLN'S actions in El Salvador are reflected in the various Venezuelan newspapers. The truth is that sometimes, as a result of the control that the U.S. monopolies exercise over information, efforts have been made to hide the reality of our struggle. However, there comes a time when the advance of our people and the FMLN'S fighting ability cannot be concealed and distorted. We see these actions staged in October, in which several towns have been seized by the FMLN, as very positive and as an advance, a development and a consolidation of the zones under our control.

The fact that the Venezuelan press is reporting this means that our people's struggle is moving forward and that, sooner rather than later, we will achieve total liberation.

MAS CANDIDATE ASKS CASTRO AID IN DISPUTE

PA220450 Paris AFP in Spanish 2031 GMT 20 Oct 82

[From the Caribbean News Bulletin]

[Excerpt] Caracas [no date received] (AFP) -- Teodoro Petkoff, Venezuelan presidential candidate for the Movement for Socialism [MAS], has sent a letter to Cuban President Fidel Castro asking that Castro promote "the neutrality and impartiality" of the Nonaligned Movement in the territorial dispute between Venezuela and Guyana.

DE LA MADRID EXPLAINS FOREIGN POLICY STANDS

FL260015 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 25 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- President-elect Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado today asserted that during his administration Mexican foreign policy will continue to be based on the principle of the equality of nations and on the right of self-determination. During a private meeting of the PRI's international relations committee, chaired by Ricardo Valero, the party's secretary for international affairs, De la Madrid said Mexico will strictly observe its tradition of asylum and will continue to apply it.

Referring to the meeting he had with U.S. President Ronald Reagan last 8 October, he said it had been successful and very useful, adding that there is no foreseeable change in Mexican foreign policy.

During the meeting which lasted approximately 8 hours, the president-elect analyzed Mexico's situation with respect to other countries and voiced concern over a correct interpretation of the ongoing conflicts in Central America. With respect to relations with Guatemala, he said an effort will be made so that they may continue to be cordial because, he said, there is a mutual understanding of the Guatemalan people's problems.

During the meeting, which was attended by several former foreign ministers and ambassadors, the problems of trade and restrictions imposed by the U.S. Government on imports from all parts of the world were discussed. The participants stressed the need for seeking a satisfactory formula to reconcile Mexican interests with U.S. legislation in connection with reciprocity in international trade.

For his part, senator from San Luis Potosi and [former] Mexican Ambassador to Cuba Gonzalo Martinez Corbala said the problem of maritime jurisdiction had been discussed, and not only the two borders with Guatemala and the United States, because when we talk about maritime borders we are also referring to Caribbean countries. He added that the president-elect had stressed that Mexico's foreign policy will continue to be based on immutable principles, which is why there will be no change in relations with Cuba and Nicaragua.

BRIEFS

REPORT ON SOLIDARITY FUND -- Interior Secretary Enrique Olivares Santana has said that the National Solidarity Fund has collected 271 million pesos. These funds will be used to help pay the country's foreign debt and to compensate banking institutes. The people of Mexico are urged to continue their cooperation with the government. [Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 19 Oct 82 PA]

TRADE BALANCE WITH ALADI -- Mexico City, 21 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- During the first 6 months of 1982, the trade balance between Mexico and the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) was favorable to Mexico by $284,461,000, the Secretariat of Programming and Budget has reported. Up to June of this year, Mexico had exported goods to ALADI valued at $497,503,000. Compared with last year, Mexico reduced its purchases from ALADI, purchasing goods valued at $439,628,000 in 1981 and goods valued at $213,042,000 in 1982. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0200 GMT 22 Oct 82 FL]

COSTA RICA

MONGE REPORTS ON REAGAN'S PLANNED VISIT

PA260213 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge confirmed this afternoon that U.S. President Ronald Reagan will officially visit our country. Monge said he had no further details about Reagan's visit but described it as enormously satisfactory. He added that "I invited him during my visit to Washington."

President Monge said that this morning U.S. Ambassador Francis McNeil told him of the North American President's decision to accept the invitation and visit Costa Rica.

After visiting Brazil and Colombia, the U.S. President will make a brief visit to Costa Rica. According to the initial plans, Reagan will be in our country on 4 December.

The topics to be discussed during the visit have not yet been established but they will probably include the political situation and the economic crisis plaguing the countries in the area. Other topics would be the security of democracies on the continent and future U.S. assistance plans to allow these countries to cope with these difficulties.

Costa Rica will be the only Central American country that will be visited by President Reagan during his tour of Latin America. For this reason, Foreign Affairs Minister Fernando Volio said that this will be a great honor to our country. Noting that the Costa Rican Government looks forward to the visit of the North American chief executive with pleasure, Volio said this will be a great support for President Monge and therefore for the Costa Rican people.

Nineteen years ago U.S. President John F. Kennedy visited Costa Rica. A meeting of Central American presidents was held in San Jose on that occasion.

[Reporting on the Monge statement, Paris AFP in Spanish at 0143 GMT on 26 October says: "A summit meeting of Central American and Caribbean presidents could take place in Costa Rica on the occasion of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit on 4 December, according to a statement made today by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge. Monge said that his government would be interested in having a meeting of democratic personalities, taking advantage of the U.S. President's visit in line with a suggestion made recently by Honduras.

GOVERNMENT MAY INTERVENE IN BANDECO STRIKE

PA230046 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Deputy Freddy Menendez Chavez has charged that the rural guard is maintaining a state of seige on the Bandeco [Banana Development Company] farms. The member of the People's Vanguard Party added that the guards move about in Bandeco vehicles, and he said that they act like Bandeco employees because they provide transportation for the strikebreakers.

Deputy Menendez said that these guards, who should remain neutral, follow orders from Bandeco to evict workers. Menendez has provided all of this information to Interior Minister Alfonso Carro Zuniga.

In a telegram sent to Carro Zuniga, Menendez said: As a labor leader I have been with the Bandeco workers, and I have observed the rural guards engaging in certain irregular activities. They move about in Bandeco vehicles and maintain a virtual state of siege. Many of them serve as drivers for Bandeco and at the company's orders have evicted workers from several locations where they gathered to learn about the status of the strike.

The deputy asked the interior minister to investigate his charges.

In turn, Labor Minister Guillermo Sandoval yesterday said that the government is going to take drastic steps in the next few days to try and put an end to the Bandeco workers strike in Guapiles and Siquirres. He did not specify what steps would be taken, but he reiterated that the president wants a solution to the conflict, which is in its 35th day and is causing heavy losses to the workers, the company and the country.

In the next few days the government is going to distribute food to the relatives of the striking workers, Sandoval said. He added that this decision was made because government officials in the area informed the government that with this action the government does not want to encourage the strikers but to prevent social problems from getting worse due to the strike, since the workers cannot buy food due to a lack of funds.

This conflict is at a very special juncture, because both Bandeco and the communist labor leaders have adopted inflexible positions. Labor Minister Sandoval said. He added that he hopes that the two parties will yield and find a solution to the problem this weekend. Otherwise, he stressed, the government will be forced to take other steps to put an end to the strike in the next few days.

AIR DISCUSSES RADIO INTERFERENCE PROBLEM

PA252155 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Radio interference on national frequencies is one of the primary topics to be discussed at the meeting of directors of the Inter-American Radio Broadcasting Association, AIR, which began yesterday at the Cariari Club.

Costa Rica was chosen as the site for this meeting at the association's last meeting, held in Lima, Peru in April of this year.

After greeting the representatives of the countries participating in the meeting, Hector Nassar, president of the association, invited those present to raise the most important subjects to be discussed, so that they may be given proper attention.

The U.S. delegate proposed that AIR do something to prevent the strong transmissions from Cuba toward countries that the Cubans obviously intend to reach, since the broadcasts are directional, which can be technically confirmed.

On this issue, the Venezuelan representative said that it is difficult to ask a country to stop transmissions which are interfering with local frequencies when large countries are also fighting to eliminate such interference, but with greater technical and electronic power.

He added that such issues should be subject to international bilateral agreements and that it is necessary to initiate talks with neighbouring countries. He added that such agreements should be signed and adhered to, by both private enterprise and the public sector.

We can foresee even now that the powerful radio stations being constructed in Nicaragua will become a headache for Central America, as reports indicate that their transmissions will be very strong and difficult to control. We will then have serious problems with ideologies that differ from our own, an eventuality that we should try to prevent right now, said Fabio Gadea, the Nicaraguan [as heard] representative.

After the United States, Venezuela, Panama, Costa Rica, Mexico and other representatives made their suggestions, Nassar proposed that a resolution be sent to all members of the association for approval or correction.

The document would be approved at the AIR's next meeting, and the agreements would then be put into effect, hopefully resulting in mutual and reciprocal respect in both the public and private fields, since the majority of radio stations are privately owned.

EL SALVADOR

MAGANA URGES GUERRILLAS TO CHANGE ATTITUDE

PA252300 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Speech by Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana commemorating United Nations Day on 24 October 1982; place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] All member countries are celebrating United Nations day on this day, 24 October. To our country, which is one of the original signatories of the UN Charter, this occasion is especially important. These critical moments in which we live are the most difficult moments in our history as an independent nation. At this time the government of national unity is seeking new paths for peace, economic and social well being, respect for human rights and harmony among Salvadorans.

In the face of our country's situation, the government of national unity is committed to the search for a peaceful and democratic solution through a process of social and economic reform and the democratization that the Salvadoran people called their own on 28 March 1982, demonstrating citizenship, political maturity and a true desire for peace. The memory of this great date will always be in the hearts of Salvadorans who responded to terrorist violence with the vote for peace and democracy. The commemoration of this United Nations day is very important for our country in the current situation because the UN principles and purposes, which El Salvador supports, are also the basis of our international relations.

In addition, these principles and purposes are basically the same ones that guide the work of our government of national unity in compliance with our basic platform, known as the Apaneca Pact.

As you all know, we have ordered the creation of three commissions in order to carry out the objectives of the government of national unity. These commissions are the political, peace and human rights commissions. An example of the operational nature of these commissions is the fact that the Political Commission has drafted a schedule establishing deadlines for important political events, including the holding of presidential and municipal elections by 28 March 1984. This is how we are advancing on the road to peace, harmony, justice and national unity.

Our country is a signatory of international agreements concerning human rights that have been signed at the United Nations and the OAS such as the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights, the International Pact on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Pact of Civilian and Political Rights.

Furthermore, our constitution, codes and other laws of the republic have been practically devoted since the outset of our republic, to the development of human rights. Therefore, the government of national unity is trying to have them fully respected and has thus decreed the creation of the Human Rights Commission. However, responsibility for respect of human rights does not only lie on the state but also on the citizens as a result of their duties toward others and toward society. We must understand this very well when we work to build a better society.

In conclusion, inspired by the universal principles advocating peace, security and liberty for nations and men, peaceful coexistence, human solidarity and democracy, I call upon the armed groups that are causing division and mourning among Salvadorans to change their violent attitude and joint the democratization process, which is the path chosen by the Salvadoran people.

I call upon the Salvadoran people, their armed forces, the unions, the guilds, the business and professional groups, the political parties, the Catholic Church and other churches, and in general, what we refer to as the country's active forces. I want to urge them to continue in this crusade of peace and harmony, within the democratic process that the Salvadoran people chose at the polls and which is being implemented by the government of national unity on their behalf.

EXISTENCE OF NEW FMLN PEACE PLAN CONFIRMED

PA252319 Paris AFP in Spanish 2135 GMT 25 Oct 82

[By special correspondent Gilberto Lopes]

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Oct (AFP) -- The existence of a new plan of the opposition FMLN to negotiate with the Salvadoran Government and army has been confirmed to AFP by reliable sources here.

The proposal contemplates the appointment of a two-member team on each side, as well as the presence of local and international observers at the eventual talks, according to the source, who asked to remain anonymous.

"Apparently, the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) have sent the military a document suggesting the means for achieving peace," the Salvadoran church said Sunday during the traditional homily which establishes the church's position on national problems.

U.S. Ambassador Dean Hinton also referred last week to possible negotiations between the Salvadoran Government and the opposition groups during an interview with a British newspaper, triggering serious reaction from extreme right groups opposed to any contact with the insurgents.

The church spokesman said during Sunday's homily that Hinton's remark was a "trial balloon."

In view of the extremely negative reaction of the country's most conservative groups, the ambassador published a clarifying note reiterating his country's position on the Salvadorn problem but denied making any statement about eventual contacts between the warring sides in El Salvador.

Actually, said AFP's source, considered a qualified observer of the country's situation, the United States would be willing to support talks with the FDR, during which the FDR would be given guarantees to participate in the election for president to be held next year or in 1984.

"They would be prepared for this dialogue, but not to grant any power to the FMLN," the source added.

The position is not new, but the existence of an FDR-FMLN proposal has brought an urgency to such planning and has given rise to important events in the country's life, it was noted.

"The extreme rightwing is so afraid of dialogue, that it even rejects the possibility. This is the reason for the arrest of the five FDR members and the persecution of the church, which has been talking of dialogue."

Last week five FDR leaders were seized by men in civilian clothes and their whereabouts are unknown. The church and other circles consider this a desperate attempt to eliminate any possibility of understanding between the government and the opposition which the FDR represents.

Meanwhile, the FMLN launched its most important military offensive 15 days ago "in a bid to strengthen its position in view of the likelihood of negotiations."

The source stressed that the two leading guerrilla forces, the People's Revolutionary Army, in Morazan, and the Popular Liberation Forces, in Chalatenango, both of which belong to the FMLN, acted in coordination in this offensive in order to strike at the government positions.

Several previous proposals to achieve a negotiated solution to the virtual civil war in El Salavdor have failed.

However, the idea that a military solution to the conflict is impossible under present circumstances seems to have gained ground in the last 2 weeks, opening new vistas in regard to eventual negotiations.

Ungo Proposal in Mexico

PA252358 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2258 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] New York, 25 Oct (EFE) -- Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) of El Salvador, will propose in Mexico this week that broad negotiations take place to reestablish peace in his country, according to prominent Salvadoran exiles in this city.

According to these sources, Ungo will propose a dialogue, without preconditions, to bring the armed conflict to a halt and reestablish confidence and harmony in the disturbed region, while avoiding "regionalization" of the conflict.

The sources admitted that the proposal is not completely new, because it was already made to the government and had included the designation of representatives with full powers by the contending parties in order to arrive at a peace agreement.

However, the sources emphasized that because of internal disagreements, the government has not yet replied and the FDR, the political arm of the FMLN, has received suggestions from political parties; labor, business and professional organizations; and the church, all of whom are willing to negotiate and would be included in an open negotiation.

The sources also mentioned that the initiatives of Presidents Lopez Portillo and Herrera Campins of Mexico and Venezuela and of Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge served as incentives for the FDR-FMLN to make a public proposal for ending the Salvadoran civil war.

ARMY ENDS CINQUERA ACTION DUE TO CIVILIANS

PA252227 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2427 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] According to military sources, the armed forces operation launched Thursday against rebel positions in Cinquera, some 50 km north of this capital, ended late yesterday afternoon without achieving its objective. One of the most serious problems was the density of the population in the area, which can be used by the guerrillas to claim in their propaganda that the armed forces are against the civilian population.

This newscast was also told that during the skirmishes that took place late Saturday afternoon outside Cinquera, esepcially on the hill known as San Nicolas, some 10 subversives were killed and several weapons were seized, including three AR-15 rifles.

Transportation between Usulutan and San Miguel and San Salvador was suspended this afternoon in view of the systematic destruction of buses by the subversives, especially on the coastal road between Usulutan, Jiquilisco, Tierra Blanca and the Oro Bridge. It was noted that seven buses were completely burned by the subversives this week alone.

Meanwhile, this newscast was told this afternoon in San Francisco Goteras that army gunners have continued shelling rebel positions in San Fernando, Perquin, Torola, Arabala and Jocoaitique provinces. It was also stressed that the International Red Cross has been taking food and medicines to civilians suffering from the subversive raids, although in view of the seriousness of the situation, assistance is limited. Spokesmen in San Francisco, Goteras, some 170 km east of San Salvador, said that only International Red Cross members are being allowed access to these areas.

BUSINESS COMMUNITY ALARMED BY HINTON REMARKS

PA221300 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 19 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and Industries of El Salvador and of the Salvadoran Industrialists Association, ASI, called a news conference at noon today to refer to the statement by the U.S. ambassador in El Salvador, published by a local newspaper, and to release the following communique:

"This news conference was called in answer to the many calls received from various people expressing their deep concern after reading a report, datelined London and published by EL DIARIO DE HOY today, in which U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton, in an interview granted to the British daily THE TIMES, voiced his optimism concerning a possible dialogue between the Salvadoran guerrillas and our government.

"The astonishment expressed by these people, who are concerned over the significance of such statements, was even greater over Hinton's statement in the interview that the two parties were, in fact, 'moving toward a dialogue.'

"The U.S. diplomat added that indirect contacts are underway between the United States, the Salvadoran Government and the FDR [Revolutionary Democratic front] - FMLN leadership.

"This statement was surprising because it contradicts the recently reiterated position of our highest-ranking civilian and military authorities, whose firm refusal to negotiate or make a pact with 'criminals whose only objective is to kill, steal and destroy' has inspired satisfaction and confidence.

"The concern of those alarmed over Mr. Hinton's statement to the London newspaper corresponds to the scope and significance usually given to every statement made by the U.S. ambassador on matters related to our country's internal politics.

"The people are asking themselves the following questions:

1.) Is Hinton's statement an authorized announcement of what is to come? 2.) Does Ambassador Hinton know the processes underway that could lead the parties to a dialogue? 3) Is the U.S. Government acting as mediator in the so-called 'indirect talks' involving the United States, the Salvadoran Government and the GDR-FMLN leadership, or merely acting as a friendly peacemaker?

"The questions can only be answered clearly, which the Salvadoran people deserve, by the U.S. ambassador and our government's top officials."

REFINERY REPORTS ONLY MINIMAL LOSSES IN ATTACK

PA252225 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2418 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Officials of the Acajutla Oil Refinery told this newscast today that, contrary to what the leftwing sectors have been proclaiming, there will be no fuel rationing. To the contrary, they said, fuel has continued to be supplied to distributors for delivery throughout the country, and deliveries at the refinery have continued normally since Friday's attack. Refinery executives said that only 2,000 gallons of fuel were lost during the attack, because the valve system prevents fires from extending to or damaging storage tanks. They added that a security cordon has been set up to prevent similar occurrences from endangering lives, particularly those of the thousands of civilians endangered during the last attack.

FMLN Report on Attack

PA250310 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 24 Oct 82

[FMLN communique]

[Text] We report to our people and the peoples of the world that:

1. At 2300 on 21 October the Feliciano Ama Front carried out "Operation (Mario Sanabria), (Commander Chema) and (Guillermo Posada), (Commander Raul), Heroes of (Cutumani Camono)" at the Port of Acajutla, Sonxonate Department.

2. During that operation the Acajutla Oil Refinery, the only oil refinery in our territory, was sabotaged. This oil refinery is a strategic infrastructure vital to the economy of the country.

3. The operation was carried out by two coordinated teams: A commando team that entered the installation and placed explosive charges and a bazooka team that fired RPG-2 rockets at the storage tanks from 100 meters outside the installation. The two missions were carried out successfully under the command of Companero (Gaspar). Commander Miguel Ramirez was responsible for this operation.

4. As a result of this successful attack, today, 23 October, the Acajutla Oil Refinery is still not in production. The damage was extensive. We report the destruction of a storage tank. In future reports we will be supplying more details.

The attack on the Acajutla Oil Refinery provoked reaction from the enemy. General Garcia mentioned this operation in a press conference and openly justified the inability of his forces to control and stop the development of our campaign, "Heroes and Martyrs of October 1979-80" by describing the impressive FMLN victories in Las Vueltas, El Jicaro, Perquin, Torola and San Fernando as actions with which we intend to distract the attention of the national army from the areas which are vital to the country's economy.

This operation adds to the victorious advance of our people in the whole national territory. We are thereby forcing the enemy to dedicate part of his force to the protection of the country's economic infrastructure and at the same time we are attacking the mainstay of the regime. The country's economy serves only the selfish interests of a group of oligarchs who have refused to carry out the economic transformations the country needs, and the people are calling for better living conditions.

In serving these interests, the high command and fascist officers clique apply terror and genocide against our people.

We will fight without rest until we have achieved the goals of well-being for our people and until we achieve the honorable peace our people aspire to. The (Cutumai Camano) Heroes are multiplying through new victories. [passage indistinct] this heroic deed of October 1981 is now branching into the desire for liberation of all our people. In Acajutla, the example of our companeros (Guillermo Pasada), (Commander Raul), and (Jose Mario Sanabria), (Commander Chema), heroes of (Cutumai Camono), directed another night

of victory at the strategic oil refinery which today has been paralyzed by the advance of the people. This is how we injure the dictatorship's war economy. United to fight until final victory: Revolution of death. We will win!

FMLN SABOTAGES VEHICLES IN CAPITAL 21 Oct

PA260230 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 25 Oct 82

[War report from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front -- live or recorded relay]

[Text] At 1545 on Thursday, 21 October, guerrilla commandos of the FMLN sabotaged and destroyed four vehicles in front of the directorate of urbanism and architecture [in San Salvador].

United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

[Signed] Commander Ana Sonia Medina, Mariana, San Salvador, 21 October 1982

FMLN FREES 44 PRISONERS, OFFERS TO RELEASE MORE

PA202018 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] In the past few hours in Chalatenango Department, the FMLN released 40 soldiers and 4 national guardsmen who had been taken prisoner on 10 October. These 44 members of the Armed Forces were released in the village of Chiapas, only 4 km from the city of Chalatenango.

The FMLN, as the authentic representative of our people, respects and will continue to respect the lives and safety of the officers and soldier captured in combat by our forces. As we have always shown, the Salvadoran people's struggle is not against the officers or troops of the Salvadoran Army. Our struggle is against the military clique that directs the army and that is responsible for the genocide, poverty and suffering of our people.

Attention: We are issuing a call to (Peter Tucker), delegate of the International Red Cross in the eastern zone, and Michel Amiguet, delegate of the International Red Cross in our country, so that within 48 hours, beginning at 1200 on 19 October, they will go to the territories under our control in Morazan, because our general headquarters has decided to free the prisoners of war captured recently in northern Morazan.

Report on Ceremony

PA222006 [Editorial Report] The Clandestine Radio Venceremos broadcasting to El Salvador at 1200 GMT on 22 October, carries a 25-minute recorded ceremony at which the FMLN releases 44 captured soldiers to the International Red Cross on 21 October at the Central Plaza in Arambala. Capt (Jose Manuel Flores), on behalf of the prisoners, states: "I want to thank you in my name and on behalf of my troops for what you are doing for us."

Commander Jorge Melendez, member of the Political-Military Unified Revolutionary Directorate and commander of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front, declares that "as a symbol of our respect for the officers and the national army," he is returning to Captain (Flores) the documents billfold and revolver taken at the time of his "arrest."

Addressing the prisoners, Commander Melendez says: "Those of us here are all Salvadorans, Our objective is to achieve well-being and social justice for our country, and in the end we will either die or win." "We believe the Salvadoran people need the reforms which have had so much demogogic publicity. But to achieve this, it is necessary to have the support of an organized people, with organizations that are permitted to protest and determine their demands and rights, to have an army emerging from the people themselves, an army without corrupt chiefs and officers, that is, chiefs who sell themselves."

The FMLN does not consider soldiers and officers its enemies, he says, since it believes that an agreement can be reached on achieving the same goal. "We have mentioned that it is necessary for the officers of the armed forces to join us in building a new army, an army without criminal and corrupt officers."

He continues by saying that the FMLN believes that "fascist" officers should be defeated and sent abroad. As to the FMLN's willingness to hold a dialogue, he says: "Whenever there are talks about dialogue, about negotiations, the so-called National Association of Private Enterprise, the Salvadoran Industrialist Association and spokesmen of political parties such as Antonio Rodriguez Porth have openly voiced their opposition to dialogue, stating that if the United States, the [Salvadoran] Government and the FMLN are talking about or considering an agreement, tragic days are ahead for our country. Would it be tragic for our country to prevent more deaths, to prevent more destruction within our structure and national economy? Would it be tragic if fewer Salvadorans died, if there are fewer bombings, if there are fewer clashes? It would be perhaps tragic for them, since they would lose their privileges. They do not shed their blood in these towns, in this land, as soldiers, lieutenants, sergeants, captains do -- in sum as the FMLN militant does, as FMLN leaders do, as the men in the front do. They believe it would be a tragedy to end the war and achieve a democratic government. To us, this would not be a tragedy."

Melendez is followed by former Salvadoran Army Capt Francisco Emilio Mena Sandoval, who invites the soldiers to join forces "against the true enemies of the people" and says the two armies should unite to achieve peace in El Salvador.

Following his speech, a Radio Venceremos correspondent interviews a few of the prisoners. Red Cross delegates then ask each prisoner his name and personal data, and they then board vehicles brought by the International Red Cross.

Red Cross Document on Prisoners

PA231734 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] On 21 October, the FMLN released 44 soldiers to the International Red Cross in the town of Arambala. Now we have the document issued by the International Red Cross to testify on this release. The document states the following:

The International Red Cross certifies that today, 21 October 1982, FMLN representatives released to this organization 44 soldiers of the Salvadoran Armed Forces who, according to a list and attached information, had been captured and held in the Morazan region. In compliance with its duty as a neutral intermediary, the International Red Cross commits itself to safeguard, under the protection of the Red Cross flag, the transportation of these individuals to the closest Salvadoran Armed Forces barracks.

This was signed on behalf of the International Red Cross by Dr (Claude Felix), delegate of this humanitarian institution.

We recall that on a previous occasion, the FMLN released another 52 prisoners to Red Cross delegates in Morazan. This makes it a total of 96 soldiers who have been released to the International Red Cross delegation.

We also recall that a few days ago, in Chalatenango, the FMLN released 44 soldiers captured in combat. This is how the FMLN complies with the Geneva agreement on prisoners of war.

12 Prisoners Join FMLN

PA242240 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Of the 52 prisoners of war recently freed by the FMLN, 12 have made the brave and patriotic decision to join the revolutionary struggle. These twelve soldiers have reaffirmed the people's opinion that a struggle does not need great speeches and explanations to convince anyone of the justice it involves. This is much more understandable for the poor peasants and exploited workers who are experiencing the situations that brought about the war we are waging today. The great majority of these soldiers, recruited by force, don't know how to read or write. The ruling classes of our country have maintained this situation to exploit and deceive our people more easily.

NICARAGUA

FPR PROPOSES DRAFTING OF ELECTORAL LAW

PA241857 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] The Reagan administration's plan to destabilize the revolution has forced our people to constantly remain in a state of emergency, while working at the same time to promote the recovery of the economy and to defend the fatherland's sovereignty, a communique issued by the Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR] said last night.

The FSLN, the Independent Liberal Party, the Peoples Social Christian Party and the Nicaraguan Socialist Party believe that all sectors can unite in the effort to perfect the Nicaraguan political model, within the framework of the state of national emergency. Based on this premise, the parties of the FPR proposed that process of drafting the electoral law for the 1985 elections be initiated and that the drafts of a law on foreign investments and of a law regulating the social communications media be sent to the State Council.

To permit a free debate of these subjects, which are vital to revolutionary democracy, the FPR proposed a partial modification of the current emergency law so that all parties will be able to participate in the drafting of those laws, channeling their views through the State Council, which is the people's council. This would be complemented with a special program on the Sandinist television system that would give equal time to the various organizations that operate within the pluralistic framework that characterizes the Sandinist people's revolution.

Nunez Views Proposals

PA241858 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] During a news conference held today at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport, Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, president of the State Council, said: We will report to those parliaments and political parties that have continued their support of Nicaragua on the willingness of Nicaragua's most representative political organizations to work to achieve the perfection of the Nicaraguan political model. Commander Nunez was referring to a document signed by the Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR] in which it proposed to the government junta and the State Council that a number of the country's laws and measures be reformed to perfect the revolution's democratic model. The State Council president said:

[Begin recording] The fact that the FPR has made these proposals means that its member organizations have decided to make these proposals jointly, as they are immediate tasks that should be carried out immediately, energetically and thoroughly. Of course, this does not mean that there is any impediment to the participation of all of the country's political parties in any process of discussion, consultation or redrafting of the proposals that have been made.

When will this process begin at the State Council level? We can say with regard to requests forwarded to the Junta of the Government, of National Reconstruction, that it will begin when the junta states its position. As for the proposals dealing with the State Council, the political parties' law specifically, this has already been decided by the State Council Board of Directors and the Secretariat will begin to implement it on Monday. In regard to the social communications law, this depends directly upon the presentation of this initiative by the members of the FPR; and upon the attitude, efforts, creativity and dedication of the nation's journalists and on the justice and rectitude of their proposals, so that the law can be eminently [word indistinct] and representative of the interests of journalism. [end recording]

Commander Nunez is in charge of the State Council delegation that left today on an official visit to Europe. The mission of State Council representatives will meet with its counterparts in the parliaments of Finland, Sweden and France. Shortly before leaving, Nunez said at the news conference at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport that the trip's basic objective is to promote a true view of the revolutionary government and the State Council, as well as to clarify the difficult Central American situation.

Opposition Discusses Proposals

PA251849 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Adan Fletes, president of the Democratic Coordinating Board, which includes the non-Sandinist parties and unions, has announced that the opposition bloc intends to discuss, among other things, whether the laws proposed by the Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR], which it submitted for consideration last Friday to the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction for consideration, will be approved before 4 December 1982, when the current legislative period concludes.

The FPR proposal recommends prompt discussion of an electoral law, the law on political parties, that dealing with the communications media and the amendments to the national emergency law, among other things.

According to the Social Christian Party [PSC], one of the members of the Coordinating Board, the talks that had been held by the rightwing and the FPR since 2 September have been discontinued. The fourth and latest dialogue between representatives of these two political groups was held on 15 October and in a pleasant atmosphere, according to one of the participants; even so, no date was set for the next meeting.

The plan for peace and democracy announced by the FPR might constitute a new opening to dialogue among all of the country's political forces. The political parties that are not a part of the FPR and that comprise the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board met yesterday in the PSC headquarters, where they discussed the FPR proposals for 5 hours. It has been learned that the parties that comprise the Coordinating Board, such as the Social Democratic Party, the PSC, the Democratic Conservative Party and the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement, will issue a public statement in the next few hours to announce their response.

Meanwhile, Luis Sanchez Sancho, secretary general of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, feels that the FPR document lays the necessary groundwork so that the parties in the Coordinating Board can assume a patriotic and democratic position, in line with the Nicaraguan revolution.

Commenting on the importance of the FPR initiative, Sanchez Sancho said the following:

[Begin Sanchez recording] It is truly very important. In fact, on the basis of this initiative by the FPR, we are initiating a political process that reaffirms the revolutionary democratic procedures for developing the revolution's political and legal institutionality and improving the legal order of our revolution. Naturally, this will have tremendous positive results domestically, in terms of the nation's peace and stability. It will also provides us with greater chances of success and greater unity and firmness in confronting U.S. imperialism's continuous and persistent deceptions, threats, pressures and attacks. Thus, we believe that this document has great significance and political value and that it lays the groundwork necessary for the other political forces in this country to take a patriotic and democratic stand and to join in the FPR initiative. [end recording]

FLETES CONGRATULATES SANDINISTS ON UN ELECTION

PA231500 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Oct 82

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Excerpts] Managua, 22 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Sandinists consider Nicaragua's election as nonpermanent member of the UN Security Council "another triumph" for its revolution and "a political defeat" for the Reagan administration.

Adan Fletes, president of the Social Christian Party of Nicaragua and of the Democratic Coordinating Board which groups dissident parties, congratulated the Sandinists for their triumph.

In his message, Fletes observed: "To replace a Central American country such as Panama in the UN Security Council through free elections further commits our fatherland to its efforts for regional peace and internal democratization."

"All Nicaragua hopes to see the government voting at the UN Security Council with absolute independence in the face of the great powers. Let us defeat war by strengthening peace endeavors," Fletes added in his congratulations message to the Sandinists.

PARTY LEADERS OPPOSE U.S.-HONDURAN MANEUVERS

PA202134 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] The leaders of several political parties that comprise the Patriotic Front of the Revolution issued a document today in which they state that the upcoming U.S.-Honduran naval maneuvers endanger the Central American area's peace and stability.

The document stresses that the Pentagon's decision to carry out unprecedented military maneuvers, which will include all branches of the Armed Forces and CIA personnel as well, is a concrete demonstration of the aggressive U.S. policy and of the U.S. approach to the Sandinist revolution.

The document urges the people of Nicaragua to strengthen their surveillance in reply to the intrigues of the Reagan administration and the Honduran regime, which serves as the U.S. gendarme in the region.

BORGE REPORTS DEATH OF 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY'

PA211110 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 18 Oct 82 pp 1-10

[Excerpt] Speaking at the Interior Ministry during the third presentation of military ranks [not further explained] Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez yesterday morning announced that one counterrevolutionary died Saturday and several were captured by State Security Forces at Quebrada Honda, near Apoya Legoon, in Masaya Department.

During this operation, Borge added, arms were recovered that the counterrevolutionary elements had seized during the recent events in Masaya.

The interior minister mentioned the incident to demonstrate the effectivess of the State Security General Directorate, which, like all other Interior Ministry organizations, is directly influenced by the exemplary revolutionary heritage of Commander Pedro Arauz Palacios "Federico".

ICA 'IDEOLOGICAL PENETRATION' DRAWS COMMENT

PA242155 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 16 Oct 82 p 2

[By Raul Arevalo Aleman]

[Text] The role that the Yankee imperialist news media play in destabilizing socialist states and independent countries is of the greatest importance in the bitter ideological international struggle.

Yankee imperialism depends on an ideological activities coordinating center known as the International Communications Agency (ICA). This agency has an operational budget of up to $494 million. ICA, which replaced USIA (information agency), controls the Office for Education and Culture and the East-West Technical and Cultural Exchange Center.

What are the objectives of ICA? The objectives include ideological penetration of other countries to move them toward the Yankee path, solid positions for U.S. transnationals in developing countries, justified and strengthened imperialist military presences in different regions of the world, subversive operation, and ideological sabotage against the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community.

ICA's propaganda programs are anti-Soviet and anticommunist. The "Voice of America" has intensified its activities in this direction.

Reagan demands that ICA increase its propaganda war against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. Various ICA departments and services dedicate their activities to these countries.

Regarding events in Poland, ICA programs were aimed at labor and youth organizations, professors and students and at the education of foreign students in the United States.

In its broadcasts to developing countries, ICA opposes Soviet-provided news and growing Soviet influence. Propaganda about the alleged "advantages" of the U.S. way of life is used to create pro-U.S. sectors in government, political and social circles of other nations.

ICA gathers information about the internal situation of other countries that may be of interest to imperialism. ICA branches in other nations extensively use their ties with newsmen, politicians and businessmen.

ICA, through U.S. diplomats abroad, takes and records data about a broad sector of the population of each country. This information is then fed into computers. This data is very useful to the State Department, the CIA and other departments.

ICA's "Project Truth," to destablilize the socialist countries through "Radio Free Europe" and "Radio Liberty," plays the role of disinformation for which it was conceived by the Reagan administration. The State Department, the CIA and the special services of the aggressive NATO military bloc made up this joint project.

Yankee agents abroad and NATO's secret service must secure facts about "Soviet Propaganda" and give them to ICA, which comes through with a monthly bulletin that reports facts "that discredit" the news from the Soviet Union and other independent states.

In view of what is described in this commentary on imperialist propaganda methods against the socialist and independent states, we must be alert to initiate an offensive in the ideological struggle against international imperialist enemies. This struggle is acquiring priority importance in the current phase of the class struggle. Therefore, we must all better prepare outselves by studying the political science of the working class. Our revolution, with its broad democratic liberties, opens the doors to the revolutionary knowledge that yesterday was blocked with rifles and anticommunist jails.

GDR MILITARY DELEGATION RETURNS HOME AFTER TALKS

FL251907 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party's Central Committee and minister of FAR, has seen off Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and defense minister of the GDR.

Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, first vice minister of the FAR, and Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate, both alternate members of the Politburo, were also present at the Jose Marti airport.

During his visit to Cuba, the GDR defense minister met with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and with the minister of the FAR and visited several military institutions.

ACTIVITIES OF ANGOLA'S LUCIO LARA REPORTED

Visits Santiago de Cuba

FL231858 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1834 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Lucio Lara, member of Angola's MPLA-Labor Party Politburo, has arrived in Santiago de Cuba accompanied by Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo. Jose Ramon Balaguer Cabrera, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in Santiago de Cuba Province, welcomed the distinguished visitor at the Antonio Maceo International Airport.

This morning Lucio Lara and the delegation accompanying him visited the 26 July school-city and the Siboney farm.

During his stay in the revolution's birthplace, the Angolan leader will meet with party leaders in Santiago de Cuba Province and visit production centers and places of historical and tourist interest.

Meets With ICAP Officials

FL252247 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2205 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Lucio Lara, member of the MPLA-Labor Party, and the delegation accompanying him today met with leaders and officials of the Cuban Institute for Friendship With Peoples [ICAP] in this capital.

The distinguished visitor explained various aspects of his visit to Cuba as well as the importance that the exchange of experiences with the ICAP has for relations between the two countries. He also announced that the Angolan League of Friendship With Peoples will increase the level of relations with its Cuban counterpart which, he said, is of great importance to counteract the campaign of lies being conducted by imperialism against his nation.

ICAP Vice President Guillen Zelaya stressed that solidarity with Angola is an essential factor in his institution's work.

Holds Press Conference

FL260145 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Lucio Lara, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo, who is paying a friendly working visit to our country, this afternoon held a press conference during which he discussed aspects of his visit to Cuba as well as the development of Angola and the difficult situation being endured by the southern part of Africa.

The Angolan leader referred to the warm welcome accorded to the delegation he heads at the various places visited in our country as well as the demonstrations of brotherhood by the Cubans to the people of Angola.

In his statements, Lucio Lara reiterated Angola's rejection of the claims by the so-called Contact Group headed by the United States that Namibia's independence was contingent on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angolan territory, a pretext which is being used by South Africa and the United States to impede an adequate political solution in the Namibia case.

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVED BY WILLI STOPH IN BERLIN

FL252232 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2202 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of Cuba's councils of state and ministers, was received this afternoon in Berlin by GDR Premier Willi Stoph. Rodriguez, who is also member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, was accompanied to the talks by Cuban Ambassador to the GDR Julio Garcia Oliveira and Vice Foreign Minister Jorge Bolanos.

During the talks between the Cuban and GDR leaders, the two sides exchanged information on the state of the development of the two countries' economies. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Willi Stoph examined trends in the international political situation, particularly U.S. hostility and threats.

During the talks Premier Stoph sent greetings to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and to Army Gen Raul Castro, first vice president of the councils of state and minister of our country [as heard].

The two sides discussed the serious international economic crisis and the effect it has on developing countries. The Cuban and GDR leaders confirmed with great satisfaction the upward path the economic and political relations between Cuba and the GDR are following.

ECONOMY RECORDS 5 PERCENT GROWTH IN 1982

FL260037 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] During this year's first 6 months the Cuban economy recorded a growth rate of more than 5 percent in marked contrast with Latin American economies in general. The announcement was made by Raul Leon Torras, minister president of the National Bank of Cuba, during a interview he granted to PRENSA LATINA when he recently visited Canada.

The Cuban minister stated that Cuba's foreign debt in foreign currency did not record growth over a period of several years as a result of the Cuban Government's sensible policy. He also noted that our government in 1979 had adopted the necessary measures to eliminate the deficit in the balance of payments in the foreign currency account, and by 1981 and during this year the balance of payments shows a considerable surplus.

DORTICOS RECEIVES USSR SUPREME SOVIET SECRETARY

FL260049 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Osvaldo Dorticos, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and minister of justice, today met with Mikhail Profir'yevich Georgadze, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

During the talks, the two leaders discussed the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Cuba's National Assembly of the People's Government as well as matters dealing with the legislative plans of the two bodies.

Georgadze, who is visiting Cuba at the invitation of the National Assembly, voiced his positive impressions during this visit and his tours of agricultural and social centers.

COMPARISON OF CUBA-SRV JOINT COMMUNIQUE

The following variations to the item entitled "Text of Joint Communique on Truong Chinh Visit," published in the 22 October Latin America DAILY REPORT, pages Q 3 through Q 9, were taken from Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1100 GMT on 21 October:

On page Q 3, fourth paragraph reads: The Vietnamese party and state delegation laid a wreath at the tomb of a monument to Jose Marti, the national hero typifying the struggle for independence of the Cuban people."

On page Q 5, antepenultimate paragraph, the word "beloved" is inserted before the name of President Ho Chi Minh.

On page Q 6, second paragraph, last line reads: "...countries, thus causing tensions and instability in Southeast Asia and threatening peace and security in the region and elsewhere in the world."

On page Q 7, first paragraph, line three reads: "...countries in their construction and defense of socialism."

On page Q 8, paragraph ten, line two reads: "...condemn Israel for its aggression against Lebanon and for the massacres of Palestinians and Lebanese which are reminiscent of the ones perpetrated by the Hitler clique against European nations."

On page Q 9, a final paragraph is added: "Havana, 19 October 1982."

ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS

GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION VIEW INDEPENDENCE

PA250430 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1601 GMT 23 Oct 82

[By Yussuff Haniff]

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, 23 Oct (EFE) -- This summer when St Kitts-Nevis, a Caribbean state, obtains its independence from Great Britain, it will establish relations with all the American countries except Cuba, Premier Kennedy Simmonds told EFE.

The government of the two islands is not considering inviting Cuba to the independence ceremony.

Simmonds told EFE that his government will continue relations with Nationalist China (Taiwan), without this meaning a hostile attitude toward the PRC.

A St Kitts-Nevis delegation has been to Taiwan and a mission from Taiwan has been giving St Kitts-Nevis agricultural advice.

Simmonds said that he has already made contact with the Colombian Government, although in theory Great Britain is supposed to supervise and approve their international relations.

Simmonds said that his government will increase relations with the English-speaking Caribbean countries once the country obtains its independence. He also referred to the opposition to independence of a political party in Nevis, whose leaders are asking that the date of the elections be advanced.

Lee Moore, the opposition party leader, says that his Labor Party is not opposed to independence, but he feels the present government does not have the people's support to go ahead with it.

Moore told EFE that he has sufficient support from local and outside sectors to call for elections. Moore went to London to explain the situation and his arguments, together with the internal tension generated here, led to British officials coming to view the situation.

Moore's party is not only opposed to the date independence will be granted, it is also opposed to the great autonomy Nevis, a 58-sq-km island, will have.

Moore says that Nevis will be improverished by having to produce its own income, supervise its own police force and assume other obligations just for the privilege of having one single seat in the country's parliament.

St Christopher (St Kitts), an island of 105 sq km, will be the site of the central government.

TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

REPORTS OF SOVIET PLANE OVERFLIGHTS UNDER PROBE

FL222245 Bridgetown CANA in English 2158 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Oct 22, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago is probing surveillance reports that Soviet military planes have been over-flying the country within recent months, the "GUARDIAN" newspaper has reported.

National security officials were taking the incidents seriously, the paper said, in the light of press reports that neighbouring Grenada had taken delivery of 10 Soviet MIG fighter planes and that an attempt had been made by a Cuban Air Force plan to contact Iearco International Airport here on October 4.

The Grenada Government has denied receipt of the Russian planes.

The pilot of the Cuban aircraft was speaking with a Latin American accent and was trying to identify himself as Migoyan (MIG) 21, the "GUARDIAN" report said.

The plane was believed to be on its way from Grenada to Guyana, but both countries have denied knowledge of the Cuban flight, the GUARDIAN said.

The National Security Ministry has discussed the matter with its special security adviser, the chief of defence staff and the country's other protective services headed by Police Commissioner Randolph Burroughs.

A national Security Ministry official was reported as saying there had been a resurgence of mysterious vessels and aircraft sailing and overflying in close proximity to Trinidad and Tobago's offshore installations recently.

The "GUARDIAN" said the Coast Guard has stepped-up its patrols around those installations and its vessels were capable of handling any situation at sea.

"We can defend ourselves by land and sea, but when it comes to the air this is another matter which we will soon be taking care of," the ministry official was quoted as saying.

PRESIDENT BURNHAM REPORTS ON TRIP TO BRAZIL

FL231557 Bridgetown CANA in English 1536 GMT 23 Oct 82

[By Mike James]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 23, CANA -- Guyana is to benefit from a yet-to-be-decided increase in credit from neighbouring Brazil for the purchase of equipment to be used in the agricultural sector, President Forbes Burnham has announced.

At a news conference yesterday to report on his recent six-day visit to Brazil, Mr Burnham said: "There will be a larger line of credit for agricultural equipment, earth removers, etcetera to help accelerate our agricultural thrust."

Brazil's last line of credit to Guyana amounted to 10 million U.S. dollars and press reports there had indicated it would be increased to 50 million dollars. But Mr Burnham said the matter was yet to be decided.

The Guyanese leader also announced that this country would shortly set up a trade office in Sao Paulo, to be headed by Trade and Economic Councellor R.D. Singh.

He said this was one expression of Guyana's commitment to work with its giant neighbour towards economic objectives mutually beneficial to both countries.

Commenting on plans to link the highway systems of the two countries, Mr Burnham said the cost of the projected road was estimated in 1980 at between 60 to 70 million (U.S.) dollars and the question of financing would have to be addressed.

Minister of Energy and Mines Hubert Jack who was among several senior ministers accompanying the Guyanese leader, said that while no dates had been fixed for the beginning of construction of the road link, work on a bridge between the two countries across the Takatu River was very likely to start next year.

When completed in about 18 months, he said, it would serve to link areas of Guyana's Rupunini region to Brazil.

Mr Jack also said Guyana was awaiting further word from the Brazilian Government on its offer to assist in the construction of a small two megawatt hydro-power dam in the Rupunini region.

Commenting on Brazil's stance in the Guyana - Venezuela territorial dispute, President Burnham said that country's traditional position was that "there should be sanctity of treaties and that border issues be settled peacefully."

"It was a consolation to us," he added, "that Brazil was not one of those countries who supported Argentina's use of force. (in the war over the Falklands with Britain)."

Mr. Burnham said he did not ask Brazil for food supplies as there was no shortage of food in Guyana.

"I did not go begging for food. There is no shortage of food in Guyana. There is the shortage of some items which some people consider necessary, but are not necessary, he said.

Because of a serious foreign exchange crisis, Guyana has said to clamp a ban on a number of imported food items. Government has instead been urging citizens to make fuller use of local foods.

Commenting on the signing of an agreement on Amazonian co-operation ratified by all Amazonian nations in 1978, he said: "Our agreement essentially deals with the protection of flora and fauna, the surpression of illicit traffic in flora and fauna and the development of technical co-operation between Guyana and Brazil in terms of the treaty of Amazonian co-operation."

President Burnham and his party were Brazil from September 30 to October 5.

VENEZUELAN PROPOSAL ON DISPUTE TERMED 'PREMATURE'

PA202245 Paris AFP in Spanish 2027 GMT 20 Oct 82

[From the AFP "Caribbean News Bulletin"]

[Text] Georgetown [no date given] (AFP) — Guyanese Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson today described the Venezuelan proposal that the territorial dispute between the two neighboring nations be turned over to the UN secretary general as "premature."

Meanwhile, a government spokesman indicated that the Guyanese response to a Venezuelan initiative to that effect will be passed soon to the neighboring country's government; He offered no further information.

Venezuela, which initally proposed bilateral negotiations, suggested in its last message that the matter be turned over to the UN secretary general.

The three Guyanese initiatives have been officially rejected by Venezuela.

INTER-AMERICAN

COPPPAL DEMANDS RELEASE OF SALVADORAN PRISONERS

PA240429 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0014 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Oct (EFE) -- The permanent conference of Latin American Political Parties, COPPPAL, today sent a letter to Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana in which it says that it has followed "with concern the evolution of the political situation of that Central American country."

In its letter COPPPAL expresses its desire and interest for the conflict taking place in that country "to have a political and negotiated solution to prevent it from getting worse and also prevent its regionalization."

The COPPPAL condemns "the attacks carried out against Salvadoran political and labor leaders," and demands guarantees for their personal safety and their immediate freedom.

The COPPPAL mentions the following persons as being under arrest: Mauricio Domenich, Jorge Herrera, David Elias Guadron, Luis Menjivar, Carlos Molina, Pedro Ramirez, Pablo Ramirez, Hector Fernandez, Daniel Avalos and Raul Castro Palomares.

The letter to President Magana is signed by Senator Alfonso Zegbe, executive secretary of COPPPAL which is headquartered in Mexico.

SURINAME

GRENADIAN PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT 28 OCT-1 NOV

FL251949 Bridgetown CANA in English 1359 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Oct 25, CANA -- Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop will pay an official visit to Suriname from Thursday until November 1, the Suriname Government reported today.

Mr Bishop will hold talks with Suriname Government officials, and will visit places of social and cultural significance.

Mr Bishop's trip follows a visit to Grenada last May by the Suriname leader, Lieutenant Colonel Daysi Bouterse.